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ABSTRACT

A handbook on English word stress and stressed-vowel sounds is based on the idea that these segments are, in most cases, controlled by phonological context and their pronunciation can be understood through a system of rules. It serves as a reference for teachers and as a text for students. Chapters address these topics: word stress and active and ambivalent suffixes; word stress and prefixes; stressed vowels (long and short) in their context; the sounds of stressed vowels controlled by "r"; stressed vowel clusters; and unstressed vowels in their context. Appended materials include notes on some English consonants, historical principles of word stress, and pronunciation of recent loan words. (MSE)

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ED 280 272

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

A Systematic Approach to

Word-stress and Vowel-sounds

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Preface

Books on English phonetics neglect any connection between spelling and pronunciation and, after giving a complete description of English sounds, they resort to the phonetic transcription of individual words to bridge the gap. In short, they say how a word is pronounced but not why it is pronounced so. In all sincerity, this results in a rather asystematic teaching and slow learning process. No wonder most of the times we consult the dictionary it is to find out not the meaning of a given word but its pronunciation.

It is the purpose of this handbook to prove that both word-stress and stressed vowel-sounds (unstressed ones being usually reduced to [ə], and consonants offering few problems), are in most cases controlled by context. In this connection, it should not be forgotten, as seems to happen too often, that a language is a system and, as such, is bound to laws.

This Approach intends to be both a reference book for teachers and a class-book for students. For the benefit of the latter, the phonetic symbols of the IPA (International Phonetic Association) have been resorted to very sparingly, and diacritics (a kind of phonetic notation used by the COD and other dictionaries) have been used instead, the advantages being that they are suitable marks for the few laws governing English pronunciation, and that the spelling is not disguised (cf. church/ [t͡ʃəːt͡ʃ]). For example, in the word c o n s o n a n t the suffix -ant, its context, indicates (a) that the stress is two syllables before it, and (b) that the stressed vowel is short. Both laws are marked with the breve (ˇ). As for the two other vowels, they are obviously unstressed and, as such, usually reduced to [ə]. Therefore, it is in the light of a few laws that the student can learn to pronounce (and transcribe , if desired) English words from a rational (ie systematic)point of view.

The theoretical conclusions on word stress implicit in the

course of the text, and their practical applications, owe much to Jespersen's authoritative work A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles (parts I and VI). Some problems may not have been solved satisfactorily. It is hoped that a definitive work can be produced through suggestions and criticism.

Madrid, 1984

Key to diacritical and phonetic symbols

(The phonetic symbols here used are those of the IPA in broad form. Diacritics have been borrowed from the COD, but (¨), as in fäther, from WD)

STRESSED VOWELS (Unstressed ones are usually reduced to [ə])

"Long" vowels:	fāte	bē	hĪ	gō	cūe	bo͞om
	[ei]	[i:]	[ai]	[ou]	[ju:]	[u:]
"Short" vowels:	făt	bĕt	hĭt	gŏt	cŭt	bo͝ok
	[æ]	[e]	[i]	[ɔ]	[ʌ]	[u]

Notes

i. The unmarked vowel of a cluster is silent: sēa, breāk, brĕad, *niēce*, friĕnd, sōap, lōw. Yet the clusters au (=aw), oi (=oy), ou (=ow, as in loud) are left unmarked: cause, law, coil, boy, house cow, etc.

ii. When diacritics cannot be used, which is very seldom, phonetic symbols are resorted to: [ʌ] love, [ə] Thames, etc

Vowels followed by r (Although diacritics are not necessary, as -r controls vowel-sounds, they are here included)

a. -r(r)+vowel:	cărat cărrot	mĕrit mérry	spĭrit mírror	gŏry lŏrry	cŭrry / fūry	
	[æ]	[e]	[i]	[ɔ]	[ʌ]	[ju]
b. -re :	cāre	hēre	hīre	fōre	cūre	
	[e]	[i]	[ai]	[ɔ:]	[ju]	+ [ə]
c. -r(+cons.):	cȃrt	tȇrm=	fȋr =	fȗr	lȏrd (~law)	
	[a:]		[ə:]		[ɔ:]	

CONSONANTS (See Appendix I)

a. Phonetic symbols = Those of the alphabet for

[p b m f v w t d n l z r k h]

b. The other consonants are represented as follows:

ch [tʃ], sh [ʃ], j [dʒ], y [j], ng [ŋ], th [θ,ð], s [s,z],

c [s,k], g[g, dʒ], x [ks, gz], qu [k, kw]

Other symbols

´ ` show main and secondary stress, respectively: pòssibílity

\- separates components: in-síst-ance

\+ precedes separable suffixes: réal+ize, insíst+ance, etc.

\> means yields: génerate > génerat+ive

< means comes from: génerative < génerate

* shows a nonexistent form: *imaginate, *accuse ate

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FIRST PART
(Word-stress)

1. WORD-STRESS: ACTIVE AND AMBIVALENT SUFFIXES

As stressed vowels play an essential role in the pronunciation of English words (unstressed ones being usually reduced to [ə]), word-stress must precede any study on English pronunciation.

1.1 Definition of basic terms

Active suffix: A suffix controlling word-stress. For instance, -ity causes the stress to fall on the syllable before it: valídity (cf. válid)

Passive suffix: One having no influence on word-stress: háppiness (cf. háppy)

Ambivalent suffix: As will be seen, some suffixes behave either as active, when inseparable, that is, when attached to a stem (centen-ary); or as passive, when separable, that is, when attached to a word (custom+ary). Hence, the term ambivalent applied to them.

1.2 List of suffixes

a. Active suffixes

-ity (-ety), -ify (-efy), -ible, -ular, -ic, -ish (v.) -id, -it, -"i+vowel" (-"e+vowel"), -ate

Note

For other minor active suffixes, see 6.1 b note i

b. Ambivalent suffixes

-al, -ant (-ance, -ancy), -ent (-ence, -ency), -ous, -ive; -ize, -ment, -ary, -ery, -ory, -able

c. Passive suffixes

They do not affect word-stress. Here are, however, a few ot them: Besides all grammatical suffixes, -ful , -ness, -less, -ly, -ish (nominal), -dom, -ship, -er, -or, -ism, -ist, etc.

1.3 Rules governing word-stress

Except for learned words and recent loan-words from various sources (see Chapter 2 and Appendix III, respectively), only three rules (rather laws) govern the stress of English words. (For those interested in historical principles on word-stress, see Appendix II)

Rule one: Active suffixes (except -ate) cause the stress to fall on the syllable before them: pacíf-ic, vís-ible, etc.; ambivalent as active suffixes, two syllables before them (but see 1.5.2): hóspit-al, détri-ment, etc.

If there is no active suffix involved, but a passive, ambivalent as passive, or no suffix at all, one of the following rules is to be applied according to word-class:

Rule two: Verbs (and their passive derivatives) are stressed on the stem, never on the prefix[1]:

to lísten, to cáncel, , to for-gét
to be-gín, to fore-sée, to in-síst > insíst+ance, to commít > commít+ment, to com-pláin > compláin+t, to procéed > procéd+ure, to expóse > expós+ure, to com-póse > compós+ure, to pro-pél > propél(l)+er, to de-pléte > deplét+ive to com-páre > compár+ison, etc.

Exceptions: to óf-fer, to súf-fer, to imágine

Rule three: Nouns[2] (not derived from verbs) are stressed on the first syllable, whether a stem or a prefix[3]:

órigin, cínnamon, strátegy, húman, líterature, príinciple, mínister, áthlete, fóreign > fóreign+er, háppy > háppi+ness, únder-ground, cón-text, cóm-fort > cómfort+able, etc.

Exceptions: horízon, apóstle, epístle, enámel, uténsil eléven, Julý, Septémber, Octóber, Novémber, Decémber, etc.
Also some two-syllable substantives (abýss, succéss, alárm, evént, etc.; and, above all, two-syllable adjectives of Latin origin, most of them ending in -vowel+cons. + -e, borrowed during and after the Renaissance: abrúpt, adépt, absúrd, discréet, obscéne, obscúre, inmúne, políte, moróse, acúte, sevére, humáne, urbáne, germáne, etc.

(1) For recognition of prefixes, see Chapter 2

(2) Unless otherwise stated, the term noun as used in this work refers either to substantive or adjective

(3) Only a few prefixes are unstressed no matter the word-class they form: -a, be-, to-, for-, un-, with-, (g)e-: agó, befóre, todáy, forgét, unháppy, without, enough, etc.

Although vowel-sounds are dealt with in the second part of this work, diacritics are used from now on to show both vowel-sound and word-stress, the primary stress (ˊ) being used sparingly. Nonetheless, the examples given in this first part are primarily intended for stress practice

1.4 Word-stress determined by the active suffixes

Except for -ate (and some minor active suffixes, which behave like -ate), all the other active suffixes cause the stress to fall on the syllable preceding them.

(It must be kept in mind that they may be followed by passive, or ambivalent as passive, suffixes: romantic+ism , nation+al+ize, magnifi+able, generat(e)+ive, delicate+ly, etc Some examples of these passive derivatives are given.

1.4.1 The active suffixes -ity, -ify, -ible, -ular, -ic, -id, -it, -ish (verbal), -"i+vowel"

-ity : possibĭlity[1], electrĭcity, popŭlarity, rigĭdity, commŏdity, reălity, profănity, valĭdity, vănity, curiŏsity, virtuŏsity, personălity, socĭety , impĭety, ūnity, ingenŭity, congrŭety, etc,

-ify : persŏnify, idĕntify, elĕctrify, intĕnsify, păcify, lĭquefy, sĭmplify, mŏdify, beătify, pūtrefy, tŏrrefy, jŭstify > jŭstifi+able, măgnify > măgnifi+er, măgnifi+able, etc.

-ible : respŏnsible, invĭncible, intăngible, accĕssible, sĕnsible, irăscible, vĭsible, pŏssible, tĕrrible prescrĭptible, impŏssible, etc.
Exceptions: All words ending in -ible preceded by -ig: intĕlligible, ĕligible, dĭrigible, ĕxigible, (in)cŏrrigible.

-ular : pŏpular[2], partĭcular, perpendĭcular, vernăcular, triăngular, canĭcular, sĭngular, tĭtular, rĕgular, mŭscular, spectăcular, ĭnsular, alvēolar, etc

-ic : pacĭfic, terrĭfic, fanătic, fantăstic, romăntic, ecstătic, elĕctric, trăffic, systemătic, ĕthics, econŏmics, mathemătics, phonĕtics, phonēmics, linguĭstics, gymnăstics, bāsic, cŏnic, lŏgic > lŏgic+al, tŏpic > tŏpic+al, clăssic > classic+al ,

(1) For secondary stress in some polysyllables, see 1.6

(2) If two active suffixes follow each other, only the last one acts upon the stress: pŏpular > populărity, etc.

-ic : rhȳtmic > rhȳthmic+al, *rădic > rădic+al, *grammătic > grammătic+al, etc.

Note

Words in -icle have the same stress as those in -ical: rădicle, cūbicle, chrŏnicle (= rădical, cūbical, chrŏnical), ărticle, părticle, ĭcicle.

Exceptions: arĭthmetics, pŏlitics, cătholic, lūnatic, and few more (But the stress-pattern becomes regular if -ic is followed by -al, -ize, -ist, -ism: polĭtic+al, cathŏlic+ism, etc.)

-id : intrĕpid, insĭpid, carŏtid, ăcid, răpid, tĕpid, fĕtid, lĭvid, frĭgid, lĭquid, rĭgid, stūpid, sŏlid, ălgid, flūid, invălid "not valid" (but: ĭnvalid "sick person"), etc.

-it : solĭcit > solĭcit+or, implĭcit, inhĭbit, exhĭbit > exhĭbit+or, vĭsit > vĭsit+or, vŏmit > vŏmit+ure, inhăbit > inhăbit+able, audit > audit+or, invĕstit-ure, adhĭbit, crĕdit, dĕbit > debit+or, ĕdit > ĕdit+or, trănsit, ĕxit, lĭmit, dĭgit, spĭrit, prŏfit > prŏfit+able, depŏsit > depŏsit+ary, etc.

Exceptions: bĕnefit, dĕficit, ĭntuit (but: intūit+ive)

Notes

i. i is silent in: fruit, suit, recruit; u is silent in conduit, circuit (but: circūit + ous)

ii. The stem -mit- (ad-mit, re-mit, etc.) is not to be confused with the suffix -it

-ish : (verbal suffix): to astŏnish, to distĭnguish, to accŏmplish, to replĕnish, to dimĭnish, to estăblish, to blăndish, to demŏlish, to fĭnish, to pŏlish, to vănish, to bănish > bănish+ment, to pĕrish > pĕrish+able, pŭblish+er, fûrnish > fûrnish+er, etc.

Exception: to impŏverish

Note

As a nominal suffix, -ish is passive: dĕvil+ish rădish, boyish, grēenish, blūish, āpish, mănnish, foolish, rōguish, English, Īrish, Pōlish, Spănish.

-i+vowel: demonstrātion, legātion, respirātion, conclūsion, attrăction, rēgion, erōsion, fōlio, mēdia, rādium, mănsion, ālien, ālias, ĭdiom, Chrĭstian, Rŭssian,

-i+vowel : pecŭliar, mānia, infērior, ārea, mărriage, educcātion > educātion+al, nōtion > nōtion+al, ŏption > ŏption+al, mĭssion > mĭssion+ary, vĭsion > vĭsion+ary, dĭction > dĭction+ary, nātion > năt̆ion+al, etc

Exceptions: Europēan, panacēa, idēa, idēal, and few more.

Notes

i. By "i+vowel" it must be understood not only an actual suffix (nōtion), but also any cluster of two unstressed vowels, the first always being i (or e): Asia, remēdial, remēdiable, mărriage, etc. Thus, there is no suffix in ,say, socĭety, as i is stressed, on account of the suffix -ety

ii. For the palatalization of [t,d,s,z] in contact with the i of "i+vowel", see Ap. I

1.4.2 The active suffix -ate[1], in two-syllable words

a. As part of a noun, -ate causes the stress to fall on the first syllable:

păl̆ate, sŭlphate, ĭnmate, ĭnnate, ăgate, clīmate nītrate, hȳdrate, pīrate, sĕnate > sĕnat+or, cūrate (but: curāt+or), prĕlate > prĕlac+y (acy[2] < ate+y), prīvate > prīvacy, etc.

Exceptions: estāte, debāte, ornāte, agnāte, etc.

b. As part of a verb, -ate is stressed (But AmEng. tends to stress the first syllable, above all if -ate is preceded by two consonants):

to relāte, to dilāte, to creāte, to cremāte, to donāte, to equāte, to negāte, to inflāte, to vibrāte, to frustrāte, to pulsāte, to translāte > translāt+or, to debāte > debāt+able, to orāte (but ŏrat+or), etc.

Note

Derivatives in -ive and -ory whether from verbs or nouns take the stress on the first syllable:

plăcat+ive, prīvat+ive, nĕgat+ive, rĕlat+ive, dŏnat+ory, crĕmat+ory, cūrat+ive, năr̆rat+ive, etc.

---

(1) As a rule, -ate is pronounced [it/ət] in nouns; [eit] in verbs

(2) Compounds in -cracy < crat take the stress before the suffix (See Learned words): aristŏcracy, demŏcracy, etc.

1.4.3 The active suffix -ate, in polysyllables

It causes the stress to fall two syllables before it:

to ăbdicate, to ĕducate, to ĕmigrate, to ĭmmigrate, to mĕdicate, to ĭmitate, to ăctivate, to elūcidate, to erădicate, to denŏminate, to ĭntegrate, to năvigate, to partĭcipate, to rĕcreate "entertain" (but: to recrēate "to creāte anew"), to prŏcreate, to flŭctuate, to dissŏciate, to affĭliate, to ĭsolate, to ĭrrigate, to impĕrsonate, to ĭmitate > ĭmitat+ive, to mĕdicate > mĕdicat+ive, to nŏminate > nŏminat+ive, to gĕnerate > gĕnerat+ive, to/the discrĭminate > discrĭminat+ory, to congrătulate > congrătulat+ory, to vĭolate > vĭolat+or, to ĭndicate > ĭndicat+or, to gĕnerate > gĕnerat+or, to ŏperate > ŏperat+or, to ĕlevate > ĕlevat+or, to/the dūplicate > dūplicat+ive, to/the discrĭminate > discrĭminat+ive, to/the sĕparate > sĕparat+ive, the măgistrate, the dŏctorate, the immēdiate, the determinate > determinat+ive, the chocolate, to/the prĕdicate > prĕdicat+ive (or predĭcative), to dĕmonstrate (but: demŏnstrat+ive), to ĭndicate (but: indĭcat+ive), to intĕrrogate (but: interrŏgat+ive), to cŏrrelate (but: correlat+ive), to dĕrogate (but: derŏgat+ory), etc.

Exceptions: Besides the derivatives in the apŏstate, the acervate, the intĕstate, to pĕregrinate, to tergiversate; the alternate > alternative, the consŭmmate, the incarnate (but: to álternate, to cŏnsummate, to ĭncarnate), etc.

Note

Other minor active suffixes behaving like -ate in polysyllables are many of those ending in -vowel+cons.+e, such as -ete, -ite, -ote, -ute, -ede, -ode, -ude, -ile, -ole, -ene, -ine, etc. (See 6.1 b note i). Some examples with them are:

to cŏnstitute > cŏnstitut+ive, cŏnstitut+or; the ăbsolute > ăbsolut+ism, absolut+ist; the rĕsolute, the dĭssolute, to/the ĭnstitute > ĭnstitut+ive, to/the sŭbstitute, the ăttribute (but: attrĭbute > attrĭbut+ive, to contrĭbute > contrĭbut+ory, to distrĭbute > distrĭbut+ive, distribut+ary), to ĕxecute (but: exĕcut+ive, exĕcut+ant); ŏbsolete, érudite, ăppetite, dȳnamite, părasite, sătellite, rĕcondite, rĕquisite, ĕxquisite, ĭnfinite (but: infĭnit+ive), dĕfinite (but: defĭnit+ive), ănecdote, cĕntipede, găsolene, ĭnfantile, rĕconcile, ăttitude, vicĭssitude, porcupine, dĭscipline > dĭsciplinable.

1.5 Word-stress determined by the ambivalent suffixes

The ambivalent suffixes behave either as active when inseparable, or as passive when separable.

As active, they cause the stress to fall two syllables before them (but see 1.5.2); as passive, the stress depends on word-class, according to rules two and three

1.5.1 The ambivalent suffixes -al, -ant, -ent, -ous, -ive , preceded BY ONE CONSONANT, or ONE VOWEL

a. As active or inseparable suffixes

They are affixed to bound forms (stems), the stress falling two syllables before them (unless of course the words they form have only two syllables: nāval, vācant, lātent, dātive, mōtive, nātive, etc.):

-al : hŏspital, crĭminal, abdŏminal, ănimal, prĭncipal, căpital, cănnibal, accĕntual, pŭnctual, grădual , vĭsual, rācial, sōcial, spĕcial, matērial, editŏrial, essĕntial, etc.
Exceptions: spĭritual, gingīval, decrētal, canăl

-ant: ĕlegant, pĕtulant, cŏgnizant, ăpplicant, ăssonant, mĕndicant, cŏnsonant, sŭstenance, inŏculant, predŏminant, ămbulance, crĕpitant, tŏlerant, ăbdicant, cŭlminant, illūminant, dŏminant, ĭrritant, ărrog - ance, coúntenance, [ʌ] cóvenant, etc.
Exception: BrEng lieutĕnant [lef-], AmEng [lu:-]

-ent: ĕminent, ĭmpudence, intĕlligent, nĕgligent, ŏpul - ent, prŏminent, ĕxigent, ĕvident, vĭolent, ĭncid - ence, ăccident, ŏccident, cŏnsequent, ăbstinent , cŏntinent, cŏngruence, dĭluent, ăffluence, ĭnflu - ence, ĭncident, cŏrpulent, sufficient, efficient , pātient, obēdient, etc.
Exceptions: compōnent, depōnent, expōnent, impōn - ent, oppōnent, complācent, transpārent, appārent .

-ous: legĭtimous, calămitous, calĭginous, ovĭparous, bĭparous, vivĭparous, inĭquitous, crucĭferous, făbulous, gratūitous, mirăculous, ingĕnuous, ingēnious, vĭcious, ŏbvious, ănxious, sērious, etc.
Exceptions: sonŏrous, cadūcous, declīvous

-ive: gĕnitive, competitive, repetitive; accūsative, derivative, imperative, comparative, declārative, affirmative, confirmative, vocative, ablative, diminutive, etc.

Note

The preceding words in -ative are not derived from -ate+ive (Some derivatives from ate +ive are given in 1.4.3). If there is a free form when -ative is detached (accūs+ative), the stress is according to that form: imăgin+ative, figur+ative, administr+ative, jŭstifi+(c)ative, authŏrit(y)+ative, etc.

b. As passive or separable suffixes

They are affixed to free forms, the stress falling

b1. according to rule two, on the stem[1], if the deriving word is a verb:

-al : expōs+al, propōs+al, dispós+al, refūs+al, reprīs+al, arrīv+al, recīt+al, denī+al, accūs+al, decrī+al, [u:] appróv+al, etc.

-ant: connīv+ance, contrīv+ance, complain+ant, applī + ance, complī+ance, implī+ance, allī+ance, defī + ant, allów+ance, excīt+ant (or: ĕxcitant), etc.

Exceptions: ignor+ant (< to ig-nore), confidant (< to con-fīde)

-ent: depĕnd+ent, abdūc+ent, connīv+ent, antecēd+ent , condōl+ence, precēd+ent (adj.), adhēr+ent, cohēr+ent, inhēr+ent, interfēr+ence, absorb+ent, etc.

Exceptions: dĕfer+ence, prĕfer+ence, rĕfer+ence , dĭffer+ent, trănsfer+ence, rĕver+ent, cŏmpet+ent, prĕsid+ent, cŏnfid+ent, prŏvid+ent, prĕced+ent (subs.)

-ous: desīr+ous, cancel(l)+ous, [^] cóvet+ous, etc.

-ive: derīs+ive, corrōs+ive, explōs+ive, conclūs+ive, intrūs+ive, exclūs+ive, inclūs+ive, decīs+ive , abrās+ive, adhēs+ive, cohēs+ive; abort+ive, incīs+ive, etc.

Note: Exceptionally the deriving verbs end in -de (derīde, corrōde, explōde, conclūde, intrūde, exclūde, inclūde, decīde, abrāde) or -re (adhēre, cohēre)

(1) For recognition of prefixes, see Chapter 2

. b2. according to rule three, on the first syllable, if the deriving form is a noun:

-al : strŭctur+al, cŭltur+al, mârgin+al, vîrgin+al, pĕrson+al, bās+al, etc.
Exceptions: tribūnal (< trĭbune), orĭgin+al (< ŏrigin) hexăgon+al[1] (< hĕxagon).

-ous: pĕril+ous, pĕtal+ous, mĭschiev+ous, fām+ous, sĭnistər+ous, mârvel(l)ous, vāpor+ous, dānger+ous, etc.

-ive: pûrpos+ive, sēcret+ive, cŏmbat+ive, etc.

1.5.2 The ambivalent suffixes -al, -ant, -ent, -ous, -ive, preceded by TWO CONSONANTS

Both as passive or separable and exceptionally as active or inseparable, these suffixes cause the stress to fall on the syllable before them:

-al : horizŏntal, remĭttal, commĭttal, abĕttal, temperamĕntal, governmĕntal, fragmĕntal, ancĕstral, autŭmnal, sepŭlchral, continĕntal, accidĕntal, occidĕntal, sentimĕntal, colŭmnal (or colŭmnar), magĭstral, dialĕctal, răscal, fĭscal, nôrmal, diutûrnal, noctûrnal, univèrsal,
Exceptions: pĕdestal, [ɔ:] enthral

-ant: malĭgnant, remĭttance, contĕstant, resĭstant, appĕllant, triŭmphant, cŏnstant, sŭbstance, dĭstance ĭnstant, etc.
Exceptions: prŏtestant, commandănt, cîrcumstance

-ent: correspŏndent, consĭstent, incandĕscent, covalĕscent, convêrgent, emêrgency, ăbsent, etc.

-ous: momĕntous, tremĕndous, stupĕndous, amôrphous, enôrmous, etc.

-ive: concĕssive, vindĭctive, gerŭndive, subjŭnctive, disjŭnctive, consŭmptive, comprehĕnsive, selĕctive, ăctive, păssive, etc.
Exceptions: ădjective, sŭbstantive

(1) For hexagonal and other words, see Learned Words

1.5.3 The ambivalent suffixes -ize, -ment, -ary, -ery, -ory, -able

a. As active or inseparable suffixes

They are affixed to bound forms (stems), the stress falling two syllables before them:

-ize : cŏlonize, legĭtimize, ăgonize, ôrganize, cŏmpromise, ĕxercise, cârburize, cáuterize, mêrchandize, rĕcognize> rĕcogniz+able (but: recŏgniz+ant), ăggrandize (but: aggrăndize+ment), ădvertise (but: advêrtise + ment, AmEng. ădvertise+ment)

Exceptions: to baptĭze, to amôrtize

Note: Observe the spelling -ise of some words

-ment: dĕpriment, dĕtriment, ĭmplement, cŏndiment, mŏnument rĕgiment, săcrament, ĭnstrument, expĕriment, fĭla - ment, the cŏmplement/to complemĕnt[1]> complemĕnt+ary , the cŏmpliment/ to compliměnt[1], ĭmpliment (but implimĕnt+ary), pârliament (but: parliamĕnt+ary), ĕlement (but: elemĕnt+ary), frăgment (but: fragmĕnt+ ary), etc.

Exception: tĕmperament

Note: -ment is not to be confused with -ent

-ary: -ery -ory: cĕntenary, vocăbulary, mĭlitary, tĕmporary, contĕmporary, Jănuary, Fĕbruary, constăbulary, herĕditary, lĭterary, prelĭminary, nĕcessary, cŏmmissary, vŏluntary, ădversary, ôrdinary, cŏronary, cârtulary, săl ary grănary, dĭary, āviary, têrtiary, incĕndiary, auxĭliary; cĕmetery, mŏnastery, dŷsentery, chăncellery, mĭstery; compĕtitory, dĕsultory, prŏmontory, lŏcutory, mĕmory, hĭstory, tĕrritory; accūs,tory, explănatory, cĭtatory, dispĕnsatory, consŏlatory, condĕmnatory, defămatory, adjūratory, pûrgatory, prepărat- ory, labŏratory (or lăboratory), etc.

Note: The preceding words in -atory are not derivatives from words in -ate

Exceptions: annivêrsary, artĭllery, compŭlsory, etc.

-able: vĕgetable, sĕparable, ŏbstinable, inĕxorable, inĕvitable, abŏminable, cŏmpensable, fôrmidable, mĕdicable, ĕstimable, ĕstimable, ămicable, āmiable, ĭrritable , mĕmorable, sōciable, vōcable, sŷllable, lĭable, etc.

(1) Verbs ending in two consonants are usually stressed on the last syllable. See 2.3.1 note i

b. As passive or separable suffixes

If they are affixed to nouns, the stress falls on the first syllable according to rule three; if they are affixed to verbs, the stress falls on the stem, according to rule two

b1. Affixed to nouns (Rule three)

-ize : áuthor+ize, Ítem+ize, chăracter+ize, mŏdern + ize, cĭvil+ize, Ĭdol+ize, scăndal+ize, mŏral+ ize, sỹmbol+ize, etc.
Exception: ĭmmun+ize (< immūne)

-ary : hŏnor+ary, sĕcret+ary, cŭstom+ary, cŏmment+ary,
-ery ūnit+ary, jewĕl+ery, slāv+ery, drāp+ery, scēn +
-ory ery, vĭn+ery, sôrcer+y, mĭlliner+y, etc
Note: The -e of the suffix -ery is elided in: chemist+ry, gallant+ry, infant+ry, coquet+ry, jewel+ry (or: jewel+ery)
Exception: concūbın+ary (< cŏncubine), etc.

-able: hŏnour+able, pârdon+able, cómfort+able, etc.

b2. Affixed to verbs (Rule two)

-ment: commĭt+ment, confīne+ment, compârt+ment, depârt+ ment, intĕr+ment, confĕr+ment, emplóy+ment, pāy+ment, [ʌ] accómpani+ment, etc.

-ary : imăgin+ary (< imăgine), bāk+ery, fĭsh+ery,
-ery brew+ery, rŏb(b)+ery, contradĭct+ory, consĭst+
-ory ory, dirĕct+ory, etc.
Note
It is to be noted that some words in -ery are actually derived from words in -er+y: fish+er+y, rob(b)+er+y, recóver+y, etc.

-able: beliēv+able, consĭder+able, advīs+able, contrīv+ able, relĭ+able, agrēe+able, d sīr+able, sūit+ able, detĕrmin+able, commĭt(t)+able, remârk + able, constrū+able, wash+able, nōt+able, nōtice+ able, vāri+able, reprōach+able, recommĕnd+able , surmóunt+able, (in)dispĕns+able, detĕst+able , [u:] remóv+able, respīr+able (or: rĕspirable) , compūt+able (or: cŏmputable), etc.
Exceptions: rĕput+able, lăment+able, cŏmpar+able, prĕfer+able, rĕfer+able, trănsfer+able.

1.6 The secondary stress

So far, we have dealt with the primary stress. Owing to rhythmical reasons, some polysyllables may also take a secondary stress. It occupies pre-stressed positions closely connected with the primary, in accordance with the following rules:

a. If before the primary stress there are two syllables, it is the first one that takes a seconday stress:

pòssibĭlity, cònversātion

b. If before the primary stress there are more than two syllables, it is either the first or the second one that takes the secondary stress, according to the place occupied by the primary in the deriving form:

pronóunce > pronùnciātion
mŏdify > mòdificātion

Notes

i. There may be two (or more) secondary stresses, in which case the one nearest to the primary disappears:

àrtificial > àrtificiălity
rècommĕnd > rècommendātion

ii. The prefix -re, with the meaning of "again", always has a secondary stress:

to rècreāte "to create again" (cf. to rĕcreate "to entertain"), etc.

iii. Some polysyllables presented in the course of the text have a secondary stress. The student should try to work it out.

2. WORD-STRESS: PREFIXES

Words other than those ending in an active (or ambivalent as active) suffix are stressed either on the stem in the case of verbs, according to rule two; or on the prefix (if any) in the case of nouns, according to rule three. Hence the need to recognize the English prefixes.

2.1 The origin of English prefixes

English prefixes come from various sources: they are from Anglo-Saxon, Norman-French, Latin, and Greek origin

2.2 Saxon Prefixes

Here is a complete list of them:

under-, over-, on-, off-, fore-, after-, up-, down-, in-, out-, by-

(The following are always unstressed no matter the word-class they form: a-, be-, to-, for-, un-, with-, (g)e-, mis-: a-gō, be-gĭn, to-dāy, for-gĭve, un-hăppy, with-oút (g)e-nóugh, mis-applȳ, mis-fō̆rtune (but: mĭschief, mĭs-chievous, mĭscreant, words in which mis- comes from Ofr.)

2.2.1 The stress of verbs compounded with Saxon Prefixes

As said above, verbs take the stress on the stem, according to rule two:

to underlīne[1], to undercóok, to underfēed, to understănd, to undertāke[2], to overthrō̆w, to overdó, to oversēe, to foresēe, to foregō, to forecäst, to foreshădow, to fore-tĕll; to upbrāid, to updāte, to upĕnd, to uphēave, to up-hōld; to inflō̆w, to inlāy, to insĕt; to outdó, to outfāce to outwátch, to outbălance, to outgō, etc.

Exceptions: to óutline, to óutlaw

2.2.2 The stress of nouns compounded with Saxon prefixes

Nouns take the stress on the first syllable (the prefix), according to rule three (Some adverbs are included):

the ŭnderline, ŭnderworld, ŭnderground, ŭndershirt, ŭnder-cut, ŭnderplot, ŭnderdress, ŭnderstudy; ōverbalance, ōver-alls, ōvertone, ōverflow, ōverthrow, ōverwork; ŏnflow ,

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(1) For secondary stress (to ˋunderlīne, etc.), see 1.6

(2) Agent derivatives in -er exceptionally take the stress on the prefix: to undertāke> the ŭndertaker, etc.

ŏnfall, ŏnrush, ŏnward(s); ŏffset, ŏffspring, ŏffshore ŏffside, ŏffstage, ŏffwhite; fōreword, fōreleg, fōre-cast, fōreshadow, fōretaste, fōr(e)ward; ăftergrass , ăftermath, ăfterglow, ăfterpiece; ăfterpiece, ăftermost ăfterward(s); ŭpbeat, ŭpbow, ŭpburst, ŭpcast, ŭpcountry ŭpgrowth, ŭpkeep, ŭpmost, ŭpward(s); dŏwnbeat, dŏwncast dŏwncome, dŏwnfall, dŏwngrade, dŏwnpour, dŏwnwash, dŏwn hill, dŏwnward; ĭnroad, ĭncome, ĭnstep, ĭnflow, ĭnlay, ĭnset, ĭnward(s); oŭtcome, oŭtbuilding, oŭtline, oŭtlaw oŭtdoor(s), oŭtward(s); bȳ-road, bȳ-gone, bȳ-product , bȳ-street, bȳ-stander, bȳ-law, bȳ-path, etc.

Exception: afternoon

Note: Some of the preceding words may have up to four functions: (a) as heads and modifiers, they are ob - viously stressed on the prefix: a dŏwnhill slide; (b) as predicatives and adverbials, on the stem: to go downhĭll.

The most usual words with this peculiarity are: downright, upright, downtown, uptown, downstairs, up-stairs, downstream, upstream, outdoor, indoor, outside inside, upcountry, offhand, offshore, overhead, over - night, underground, etc.

2.3 French (and Latin) prefixes

Here is a fairly complete list of them, as part of verbs:

absŏrb, admĭt, antecēde, contāin, contradĭct, counter-ăct, depōse, dispōse, expōse, insĭst, interpōse, obtāin permĭt, postpōne, prevĕnt, propōse, pursūe, repōse, sub-mĭt, superpōse, survīve, transpōse, etc.

Of them all, the following suffered assimilations in contact with the stem, mainly during the Classical Latin period. Full forms are given in brackets:

(absŏrb, abstāin): avĕrt, etc.; (admĭt): ascĕnd, aggrĕve appŏint, accŏunt, arrĕst, annĕx, etc.; (contāin): compōse corrōde, collīde, etc.; (dispōse): digĕst, differ, etc,; (expōse): effĕct, evāde, etc.; (insĭst): impōse, illūmine (obtāin) : oppōse, occŭr, ommĭt, offĕnd, etc.; (submĭt) : suppōse, succēed, suffīce, suggĕst, sustāin, etc.

2.3.1 The stress of verbs compounded with French (and Latin) prefixes

Verbs (and their passive derivatives) are stressed on the stem, according to rule two. Examples of their passive derivatives (insĭst•ance < to in-sĭst, etc.) have been left out here for brevity's sake. However, some can be seen in 1.5.1 b, and 1.5.3 b_1

to abāse, abăsh, abdŭct, abĕt, abóund, abrĭdge, abŏslve, accómpany, abūse, accĕpt, acclāim, accrūe, accŭstom, accūse, achiēve, aggrēe, adăpt, aggrāde, aggrĕss, allēge , allów, allў, allóy, amĕnd, amūse, annóunce, annóy, appēal, applў, arrīve, ascrībe, aspīre, assĭst, admĭnister, assūme, attāin, attrăct, avāil, avĕnge, avóid, combīne, commĕnce, commĕnd, commĭt, compĕl, complāin, concēal, consĭder, consŭlt, convéy, contradĭct, exămine, contravēne, counterăct, devĕlop, dislīke, dedūce, dedŭct, insĭst, elīde, exĭst, propōse, pursūe, purlóin, replў, surróund, abôrt, absôrb, acquīre, adhēre, accēde, concēde, recēde, precēde, deplēte, etc.

Notes

i. Whether prefixed or not, verbs ending in two consonants or -ain follow this stress-pattern:

to selĕct, maintáin, apprehĕnd, convalĕsce, decănt, supplănt, entrănce, advănce, enhănce, ordāin, disdāin, contāin, prevĕnt, invĕnt, presĕnt, contĕnt, and to/the campāign.

Exceptions: to chăllenge, rĕprimand, mănifest, gĕnuflect, brĕakfast, brŏadcast, etc. (See 2.3.2 note i)

ii. Some verbs can function as nouns by conversion, with no stress shifting:

to/the amóunt, arrăy, arrĕst, attăck, attĕmpt, accôrd, accóunt, advănce, approach, allў, corrĕct, contrōl, corrŭpt, command, concern, assáult, surprīse, consĕnt, complēte, advīse, decrēe, concēit, conserve, reward, etc.

iii. Some verbs are converted into nouns by shifting the stress to the first syllable, which may account for phonetic variation ([pə ˈmit/ˈpə:mit]):

to absĕnt/ the ăbsent, abstract, affix, addict, annex, address, assay, accent, alloy, collect, concert, conscript, consort, contract, conduct, compress, compound, discount, digest, discard, export, import, extract, indent, insult, increase, object, perfect, prefix, present, produce, protest, rebound, refund, refuse, reprint, suffix, survey, surnanem,record, transfer, envelop/envelope, etc.

This shifting also occurs in: ferment, augment, bombard, torment (but to/the lamĕnt), etc.

2.3.2 The stress of nouns compounded with French (or Latin) prefixes

Nouns (not derived from verbs) are stressed on the first syllable, according to rule three (For exceptions, see 1.3):

the ăbscess, ăccess, ădage, ădjunct, ădnoun, ădscript, Ădvent, ăbscond, ădult, ăntefix, ăsset, ăbject, ădverb, ăfflux, ăspect, cŏlleague, cŏmmerce, cŏmplex, cŏncept, cŏmmon, cŏnflux, cŏllege, cŏnsul, cŏntext, cŏntour, cŏntrite, cōsine, cóuncil, cóunsel, cŏusin, dĭstrict, ĕffort, ĭmpact, ĭmpulse, ĭnsect, ĭnflux, prĕcept, prĕface, prēcint, próduct, prŏlogue, próverb, prŏvince, cŏncept, sŭburb, trănscript, rĕfuge, , cŏlloquy ĕxequy, cŏmfrey, cŏmmunist, cŏmmunism, [^] cómpany, cŏnfiture, cŏngress, cŏnquest, cŏntraband, cŏntrahass, cŏntroversy, cŏntumely, cŏpula, dĭfficult, ĕxodus, ĭgnominy, ĭnfamy, ĭnjury, pēr̂jury, ăbdomen, ăvenue cŏrridor, mĭni-skirt, vīce-consul, etc.

Notes

i. Some nouns can function as verbs by conversion, with no stress shifting:
the/to sûrface, sûrfait, prŏspect, índex, ăbscess, cŏmbat, prĕlude, prómise, cŏntact, prŏcess, ĕnvy, ĕxile, ŏffer, rĕscue, ăsset, hŭsband, hâr̂vest, [^] cómfort, cómpass, etc.

ii. The stress shifts in:
ĕxpert (sub.)/ expêr̂t (adj.), instinct, compact, convex, complex, adept, adult, conscript, prescript, converse, august, minute, etc.

iii. When separable, prefixes of French or Latin origin are usually unstressed if affixed to adjectives:

sub+hūman, im+prŏper, dis+lóyal, , etc.
Exception: ĭm+pious
Notice, however, that in ĭn+famous, ĭn+finite, dé+finite, ĭn+valid "sick person", there is no consciousness of their semantic relation to fāmous, fīnite, vălid.

2.4 Learned words

Greek elements, whether in a prefixed or suffixed position, or both, have been borrowed in all Modern languages for about four centuries to make up words which give name to scientific and technical findings. Terms formed with them are called learned words: tele-phone, demo-crat, demo-cracy, etc. If the elements put together are from different languages, mainly Greek and Latin, the words so formed result in hybrids: hydro-plane, etc. Sometimes both components are from Latin: ventri-loquist, uni-verse, etc.

2.4.1 The stress of learned words: General rule

Except for a few Greek elements in an end position, which determine stress (see 2.4.2), learned words are usually stressed on the third syllable from the end : phō̄to-graph, photŏ-graphy, photŏ-grapher, etc.

This stress-pattern is prevented only by grammatical suffixes (phō̄to-graph, but: phō̄to-graphing) and, obviously, by active suffixes (dĕmo-crat, but: demo-crătic).

Here are some examples[1] for practice:

ămphibrach, ămphora, ătrophy, ātheist, ănecdote, ănarchy, ăgony, antăgonist, ăntidote, antĭpodes, antĭthesis, apŏcalypse, apŏcope, apŏlogy, apŏstrophe, cătalogue, catăstrophe, dĭadem, dĭagram, dĭalect, dīalogue, diămeter, dīaphragm, ĕpigram, ĕpigraph, ĕpithet, hypērbola, hypērbole, hypŏcrisy, hȳpocrit, hypŏthesis, hypŏtenuse, mĕtaphor, metăthesis, părable, parăbola, păradox, păragraph, parălysis, periphrasis, perĭmeter, pĕriscope, prŏgeny, prŏdigy, sympathy, symphony, symmetry, syllable, dīarchy, trīcycle, trĭarchy, tĕtragon, pĕntagon, pĕntagram hĕxagon, hexăgonal, hexămeter, dĕcagon, Decămeron, ăndrogen, anthropŏlogy, archæŏlogy, ārchaism, ārchangel, aŭtocrat, autŏcracy, autŏnomy, cosmŏgrapher, cŏsmonaut, cosmopŏlitan, dĕmocrat, demŏcracy, ĕndoderm, ĕndogen, eūcalypt, Eūcharist, eūphemism, ĕxodus, geŏlogy, geŏgraphy, geŏgraph-

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(1) In order to recognize learned words, here are some frequent elements in an initial position: amphi-, a(n)-, anti-, apocata-, dia-, epi-, hyper-, hypo-, meta-, para-, peri-, prosyn-(sym-, syl-), di- tri-, tetra-, penta-, hexa-, deca-, andro-, anthropo-, arch-, auto-, cosmo-, demo-, endo-, eu-, exo-, geo-, hetero-, idio-, idio-, meso-, miso-, macro- , micro-, mono-, neo-, oligo-, ortho-, photo-, poly-, proto-, pseudo-, radio-, tele-, etc.

er, ĭdeogram, ideŏlogy, ĭdiograph, mĕsoderm, mĭsanthrope misănthropy, misănthropist, măcrocosm, mŏnŏgamy, mŏno - logue, monŏpoly, nēolith, ŏligarch, olĭgarchy, ôrthodox, orthŏgraphy, phōtograph, photŏgraphy, photŏgrapher, prōtoplasm, prŏtasis, pseūdonym, răd iogram, radiŏlogy, tĕlegram, tĕlephone, tĕlegraph, telĕgraphy, etc.

Note

When separable, elements of Greek origin in a prefixed position are usually unstressed no matter the word-class they are affixed to:

a+môral, mono+vālent, pro+encĕphalon, meta+thŏrax, epi+cĕntre, poly+sŭllable, etc.

2.4.2 Word-stress determined by some Greek elements in an end position

a. The following elements take the main stress:

-osis, -itis, -taxis, -andry, -dermis, -hedron, -rama, -zoon, -glottis, -cidal (< Lat.):

dermatōsis, cirrhōsis, sclerōsis, osmōsis, scoliōsis cystītis, arthrītis, pharingītis, bronchītis, tonsilītis, syntăxis, poliăndry, monăndry, epiglŏttis ; fratricīdal, regicīdal, homicīdal, etc.

b. The following elements usually take a seconday stress (at least, in AmEng), the primary falling two syllables before:

-doxy, -gogy, -lepsy, -mancy, -turgy, -typy , -metre, -mony, etc.:

chīromancy, nĕcromancy, chīromancer, cătalepsy, ĕpilepsy, pĕdagogy, dĕmagogy, ĕpilepsy, drŭmaturgy , cĕremony, ăntimony, cĕntimetre, kĭlometre, etc.

Notes

i. -mony is not to be confused with -nomy, as the latter causes the stress to fall before it:

autŏnomy, antĭnomy / cĕremony, tĕstimony; etc.

ii. -metre "unit of length" (spelt -meter in AmEng) is not to be confused with -meter (suffix in names of measuring instruments), as the latter causes the stress to fall before it: barŏmeter, thermŏmeter / cĕntimetre, kĭlometre, etc.

SECOND PART

(Vowel-Sounds)

3. STRESSED VOWELS, IN THEIR CONTEXT: LONG AND SHORT VOWELS

Once word-stress has been determined, the way is now ready to find out the sounds of stressed vowels in their context, unstressed ones being usually reduced to [ə]

3.1 Definition of basic terms

"Long" vowels (ā ē ī ō ū ōō) refer to the sounds [ei i: ai ou ju: u:]

"Short" vowels (ă ĕ ĭ ŏ ŭ oŏo) refer to the sounds [æ e i ɔ ʌ u]

Note

As a matter of fact, it is quality (not necessarily quantity) that distinguishes both sets. The terms, however, have been chosen for convenience of reference.

Free syllable[1]: That ending in a vowel: be, ta/ble, pu/blic, la/ter, etc.

Checked syllable: That ending in one(or more) consonants: bet, bent, ton/sils, cam/pus, etc.

Note:

Double consonants (and; dge, tch, ck, x)check a preceding stressed vowel: apple, racket, taxi, catching, axe, etc.

(1) Syllable division in this work refers to pronunciation rather than to the usual writing conventions.

3.2 The contexts for stressed long vowels

Long vowels occur in free syllables only in the following cases

1. Followed or not by -e (nō, gō, tōe, applȳ, etc.); or followed by a consonant (+l/r)+ -e (to accēde, tīme , crādle, etc.)
2. If stressed by the influence of the active suffix -i+ vowel, except i (nātion, rēgion, nōtion, conclūsion).
3. If the stressed syllable is followed by the ambivalent suffixes -ive, -ous, -ant, -ent, -al, -ary, -ery,-ory (dātive, cohēs+ive, vāgary, īvory, etc.)
4. Sometimes, if the stressed syllable is followed by a few endings: pāgan, fēver, crīsis, sōfa, vīrus, etc.

Note: For stressed vowels followed by another one,see 5.2.1

3.2.1 Stressed long vowels followed or not by -e, or by a consonant (+l/r)+ -e

(Exceptions have been listed as completely as possible)

ā : ace, age, ale, bake, bathe, blame, brake, cage, came, face, fame, quave, shave, slave, ague, able, table , acre, cable, cradle, fable, stable, ladle, to behave, to enable, to engage, to evade, to relate, to debate, to translate, to orate, to create, to negate, etc.
Exceptions: brä, mä, spä, äh, bäh, pläque; hăve, [e] Thames, ate (but AmEng āte)

ē : be, he, she, we, me, bee, knee, three, tree, see,cede scene, theme, these, Swede, eve, eve(ning), to accede to complete, to precede, to delete, to impede, etc.
Exceptions: trĕble; [ei] eh

ī : I, by, my, fly, shy, apply, reply, die, pie, lie,lye, time, ice, bite, drive, fine, guide, like, price, quite, twice, tile, thyme, vine, wife, write, rifle, idle, to abide, to advise, to arrive, to collide, to combine, to define, alive, etc.
Exceptions: to lĭve, to (for)gĭve, trĭple, vĭne(yard)

ō : no, so, fro, oh, go, doe, foe, hoe, toe, bone, cone, broke, chose, close, clothe, doze, froze, hole, home, hope, nose, ode, phone, rose, scope, spoke, stole, stone, stove, those, whole, woke, alone, ago, arose, to evoke, to oppose, to disclose, to compose, etc.

Exceptions

[u:] do; to (emph.), who, shoe, move, prove, lose, whose, to improve, to approve, Domes(day).

[ʌ] does, dove, love, shove, glove, above, done, none, come, some

[ɔ] gone; shone (AmEng shōne)

[wʌ] one

ū : flu, flue, blue, due, true, clue, tune, chute, use, cute, huge, spruce, bugle, scruple, to imbue, to abuse, to accuse, to conclude, to confuse, to deduce, to amuse, to repute, to dilute, to assume, etc.

Notes

i. No matter its context, the vowel u is long in free syllables, the only exceptions being: pŭblic, repŭblic, pŭnish, pŭmice, dŭcat, dŭchess, bŭnion, sŭburb, stŭdy, trŭculent (or trūculent); [i] busy, business; [u] cushion, bushel.

ii. The element [j] of u [ju:] is lost after sh, ch, j, r; or l preceded by a consonant: chute June, rude, flue, etc.
In AmEng it is also lost after dental or alveolar consonants (th, d, t, n, s, z, l): due, tune, gnu, assume, to dilute, etc.

3.2.2 Long vowels, stressed by the influence of the active suffix "i+vowel"(except i, which is short)

Notes

i. By "i+vowel" it must be undestood not only an actual suffix (attention) but also any cluster of two unstressed vowels, the first always being i or e (folio, maniac, remedi+able, amiable, radi-ate, graci-ous, aque-ous, avi-ary)

ii. In the last five examples, the active(or ambivalent as active) suffixes determine stress, and "i+vowel" determines vowel-sound

ā : radial, radiant, radium, radius, ration, ratio,

ā : alien, glacial, Asia, aphasia, mania, patient, racial, amiable, variable, education, occasion, patriot, expatriate, nation, etc.
Exceptions: năt̆ion+al, Ităl̆ian, Spăn̆iard, spăn̆iel , păt̆io, battăl̆ion, compăn̆ion, căm̆eo, făsh̆ion, căv̆iar.

ē : media, medium, senior, completion, remedial, permeate ingenious, homogeneous, facetious, ingredient, lenient obedient, etc.
Exceptions: spĕcial, prĕcious, discrĕtion, chĕviot,

ō : folio, quotient, social, melodious, atrocious, precocious, erroneous, notion, etc.
Exceptions: pŏniard; [ʌ] onion

ū : studio, studious, dubious (See 3.2.1 notes i and ii)

3.2.3 Stressed long vowels: The stressed syllable is followed by the ambivalent suffixes -al, -ant, -ent, -ous, -ive, -ary, -ery, -ory

ā : basal, natal, fatal, nasal, papal, vacant, vancancy, vagrant, fragrance, latent, agent, valence, famous, dative, native, dilat+ive, abras+ive, vagary, etc.

ē : equal, legal, venal, regal, lethal, frequent, recent sequence, regent, regency, decent, decency, acced+ence, anteced+ent, preced+ent (adj), adhes+ive, cohes+ive, concret+ive, scenery, etc.
Exceptions: medal, petal, tenant, balance, present, and few more.

ī : vital, bridal, final, rival, arriv+al, reviv+al, recit+al, repris+al, deni+al, decri+al, tyrant, contriv+ance, conniv+ance, excit+ant (or excitant), impli+ance compli+ance, alli+ance, silent, strident, licence, citrous, incis+ive, decis+ive, deris+ive, divis+ive, library, binary, ivory, vinery (but: mis ry, livery).

ō : focal, local, opal, oval, total, vocal, modal, expos+al, propos+al, dispos+al, moment, potent, rodent, condolence, corros+ive, explos+ive, promot+ive, notary.

ū : student, etc. (See 3.2.1 notes i and ii)

3.2.4 Stressed long vowels, followed by some endings

Outside the cases already stated, it is hard to know if the stressed vowel in free syllables (in two-syllable words) is long or short. Nonetheless, the following endings often make it long (Exceptions are listed):

a. -an, -ar, -ax, -a

ā : pagan

ī : climax

ō : soda, cocoa, Roman, coma, sofa, slogan, molar , polar, etc.

Exceptions: vĭcar, dräma, etc.

b. -en, -er, -ex, -el, -em

ā : wafer, paper, crater, quaver, apex, gravel, etc.

ē : fever, ether, even, lever (AmEng lever), sequel.

ī : cider, tiger, spider, cipher, primer, viper, miser ibex, ilex, libel, idem, item, etc.

ō : open, omen, etc.

Exceptions: căme1, răven, păne1, chăpel, trăvel, găther răther, lĕvel, lĕper, togĕther, whĕther, clĕver, sĕven, elĕven, ĕver, nĕver, rĭsen, drĭven, gĭver, lĭver, drĭvel nŏvel, prŏper, delĭver, consĭder; [ʌ] mother, brother , cover, shovel, slovenly, oven, other; fäther, etc.

c. -in, -is, -ix, -y, -il

ā : basin, basis, baby, lady, navy, April, etc.

ē : phenix, evil

ī : crisis, ivy, ibis, idyl, iris, Isis, viny, vinyl, virile (or virile), etc.

ō : cosy, trophy, pony, holy, etc.

Exceptions: Lătin, sătin, căbin, exămine, fămine, dĕvil zĕphir, rĕsin, lĕvy, cĭvil, sybil, cĭty, lĭly, pĭty, prĭvy, rŏbin, cŏpy, gŏblin, bŏdy, [e] any, many, etc.

d. -on, -o(u)r, -os, -o, -ol

ā : razor, bacon, matron, patron, apron, major, acron, vapour, favour, flavour, pathos, bathos, savour , labour, halo, etc.

ē : demon, veto, negro, credo, etc.

ī : bison, nylon, python, minor, idol, syphon, icon, iron, micro(film), etc.

ō : motor, donor, odour, colon, solo, etc.

Exceptions: ĕcho, shădow, vălour, glămour, cănon, mănor, fĕlon, lĕmon, mĕlon, tĕnor, pĕtrol, vĭgour, lĭquor, wĭdow, cĭtron, Brĭton, prison; [ʌ] colour, ĕgo (AmEng ēgo)

e. -us, -um

ē : velum, genus, Jesus, Venus

ī, ō: typhus, minus, sinus, virus, focus, bonus, etc.

ou [au]: out, without, bough, bouce, blouse, cloud, couch, thousand, count, crouch, doubt, drought, foul , found, house, loud, lounge, louse, mouse, mouth, noun, oust, plough, pouch, proud, round, sound, shout, south, spout, sprout, about, aloud, around, county, fountain, countenance, trousers, wound to wind, bough, plough, slough "swamp", etc.

Exceptions

[u:] acoustics, bouquet, boudoir, coupe, coupon, croup, croupier, douche, group, rout, soup, souvenir, trousseau, youth, you, brougham , through, wound "injury".

[u] could, should, would (l is silent)

[ɔ:] bought, brought, fought, ought, thought, sought, wrought, nought, cough

ō though, shoulder, soul; mould, dough

ŭ country, cousin, couple, enough, rough, tough, sough, nourish, young, southern

ow [au] bow "bending of the head", sow "female hog", row "dispute", brown, cow, clown, crowd, down, drown, fowl, frown, growl, how, howl, jowl, bowel, vowel, bowery, flower, power, powder, towel, tower, trowel, to allow, to endow, and a few more.

ō elsewhere:

bow "weapon", to sow, to row, row "line", bowl, crow, blow, flow, grow, flown, glown, low, mow, mower, own, owner, sower, sown, show, shown, snow, tow, throw, thrown, know, known, below, to bestow.

Exception: knŏwledge

5.4 Vowel-clusters followed by -r

Here are some examples of the most usual clusters:

air [eə] : air, airplane (or aeroplane), aerial, chair, dairy, fair, fairy, hair, hairy, prairy, stair, pair, etc.

eer [iə] : steer, beer, sheer, leer, deer, cheer, queer, jeer, peer, seer, sneer, etc.

3.3 The context for stressed short vowels[1]

Short vowels occur in contexts other than those given for long vowels, that is

1. Always in checked syllables. Examples of only one or two-syllable words are given; others can be seen in the first part of the book (bă̆ndit, bĭ̆tter,etc.)
2. In free syllables, only in the following cases:
   1. Nearly always if the stress depends on an active suffix, and in learned words (intrĕ̆pid, ă̆nimal)

      Notes

      i. However, the active suffix "-i+vowel" makes vowels long (except i, which is short:ĭ̆diot, vĭ̆triol, etc.)

      ii. For stressed vowels followed by r (pĕ̂rcolate, impĕ̆rative, etc.), or by an unstressed one, seechapters 4 and 5, respectively
   2. Nearly always, if the stressed vowels are in the first syllable of polysyllables(fă̆mily, vĭ̆negar)
   3. Sometimes, if the stressed vowels are in the first syllable of two-syllable words ending in -ace, -ice, -ise, -age, -at, -et, -ite, -ot, -ut (pă̆lace,tĕ̆net)

The following examples (some of which can be found in the first part) are intended for practice. The most frequent exceptions have been listed

3.3.1 Short vowels in checked syllables, of one- or two-syllable words

ă̆ : bad, bag, bat, map, wrap, cash, match, abbey, castle, abbot, ballot, bandit, blanket, happy, latter, manner, napkin, packet, practice, mattress, axe, taxi, valley, drank, rang, sang, to began, to withstand, to adapt , the addict, the accent, etc.

Exceptions

a. Those in -āste: paste, haste, baste, taste, etc.

b. Those in -ānge: angel, danger, manger, stranger,etc.

c. And: chāmber, āncient, Cāmbridge, bāss"deep-sounding"

Notes on checked a:

i. a (in am, an, as, at, that (relative or conjunction),

(1) Vowels with a secondary stress are usually short: pŏ̆ssibĭ̆lity, mă̆themă̆tics, etc.

is reduced to [ə] in connected speech

ii. In syllables checked bt th, s or a nasal+cons., a becomes ä in some words in BrEng: bäth, päss, sämple, dänce, etc.

iii. A preceding w makes checked a [ɔ], except if [k,g] follow: watch, wash, what, quarrel, quality, etc. (but: swănk, wăx, quăck, etc.)

iv. a checked by l usually becomes

[ɔ:] before [k] or [l]: talk, walk, chalk, ball, call, fall, wall. Also in: altar, alter, malt, salt, palsy, also, almost, always , instalment, etc.

ä before [m,f,v]: almond, calf, half, halves, (but: halpenny [ˈheip ni], salmon [ˈsæmən], and some other words.

ĕ : bed, get, hen, jet, shed, well, tell, hell, when, left, flesh, edge, egg, else, belt, chess, fetch, quell, quest shell, strength, beggar, better, bellows, centre, segment, shepherd, splendid, tennis, textile, twenty, message, to accent, to excel, to forget, to torment, to/the lamĕnt, etc.

Exceptions: pretty, England, English , all with [i]

ĭ : bit, chip, did, if, it, in, kit, knit, nil, sip, zip, smith, spring, thing, which, witch, hymn, drink, kiss, lick, bitter, finger, cricket, giddy, giggle, kitchen, picture, ribbon, scripture, swindle, symbol, to admit, to assist, to begin, to addict, the indent, etc.

Exceptions

Those in -īnd: bind, find, hind, behind, mind, remind, blind, grind, to wind (but the wĭnd)

Those in -īgh: high, nigh, sigh, thigh, bright, flight, night, might, fight, etc.

Those in -īgn: align, design, benign, malign (but not derivatives, except: desīgner, assīgment)

Also ī in : mild, child (but chĭldren), Christ (but Chrĭstian, chrĭstem), climb, pint, ninth isle, island, viscount, and few more

ŏ : blot, cloth, broth, clock, pod, spot, stop, got, cock, box, frost, dodge, prompt, scotch, shock, solve, dollar bottle, dollar, follow, jockey, lobster, pollen, problem, proxy, shopping, solder, sponsor, stockings,

ŏ : tonsils, ponder, topsy, trodden, beyond, to adopt, to respond, to evolve, forgot, etc.

Exceptions

ō : ghost, most, post; both, sloth, betroth; bold, cold, fold, mold, old, hold, told, sold, be - hold; bolt, colt, jolt, molt, volt; knoll, poll, roll, stroll, toll; folk, yolk (silent l)

[ʌ] front, affront, combat, London, compass, conduit, conjure "to constrain a spirit", constable, monkey, tongue, son, sponge, ton, won, wonder, Monday, month, among, monger, monk

[u:] tomb, womb

[u] wolf

[ɔ:] AmEng cross, long, soft, cloth

ŭ : bud, bus, club, cut, fun, shut, shrub, flux, grudge, jump, mumps, plumb, plump, thumb, truck, bucket, budget, bundle, butler, butter, button, cluster, hunger, husband, judgement, justice, luggage, lucky, mullet, mustard, muzzle, ruffle, pussy (<pus), to annul, to abduct, to conduct, etc.

Exceptions

[u:] impugn, oppugn, truth, ruthless

[u] bull, full, pull, bullion, bully, bullet, bulletin, pullet, pulley, pulpit; push, bush, put, butcher, pudding, puss, pussy "cat"

3.3.2 Short vowels in free syllables

3.3.21 Stressed by the influence of active[1] (or ambivalent as active) suffixes, and in learned words

ă : to/the animate[2], to capacitate, to eradicate, to insalivate, to navigate, the magistrate, the palate, profanity, pacify, beatify, vernacular; fanatic, ecstatic, diplomatic, mathematics, (but: bāsic, cătholic), acid, rapid, establish, banish, vanish, ablative calamitous, fabulous, miraculous, gradual, animal, capital, constabulary, capillary, explanatory, defamatory, sacrament; atropy, anarchy, anecdote, agony, apocarp, apologue, apothem, cataclysm, catalogue, metathesis, parabola, tetralogy, pentameter, catalepsy, category, etc.

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(1) Other examples can be seen in the first part

(2) As a rule, -ate is [it/ət] in nouns; [eit] in verbs.

ĕ : to/the predicate, to/the geminate, to/the separate, to demonstrate, to educate, to emigrate, to recreate "entertain", to medicate, to fecundate, to generate, to vegetate, to inseminate, the delicate, the senate the legate, eligible, secular, regular, phonetics (but: stratēgic, phonēmics, scēnic or scĕnic), intrepid, tepid, fetid, credit, debit, accredit, (but: dĕficit, bĕnefit), replenish, genitive, competitive, repetitive, tenuous, credulous, elegant, petulant, eminent, negligent, evident, decadent, hereditary, necessary, cemetery, competitory, desultory, memory, recognize, depriment, detriment, regiment; epiblast, epigram, epigraph, epithet, metaphor, tetragon, decagon, decalogue, democrat, mesocarp, telegram, tele graphy, telemeter, telephone, telescope, epilepsy, necromancy, pedagogy, etc.

ĭ : to/the legitimate, to imitate, to discriminate, to felicitate, to participate (but: to īsolate), rigidity, validity, electricity, facility, possibility , liquefy, visible, particular, perpendicular, canicular, pacific (but: psȳchic, arĭthmetics), livid, frigid, explicit, adhibit, solicit, digit, spirit, visit, diminish, finish, vitriol, idiom, idiot, piteous, sufficient, deficient, recipient, suspicious hideous, vicious, trivial, derivative, discriminative[1], legitimous, perspicuous, bigamous, caliginous, biparous, oviparous, iniquitous, cruciferous, meticulous diluent, visual, habitual, individual, preliminary, literary, citatory, legitimize; antiphony, antithesis, hypocrite, perimeter, periphrasis, kilometre, etc.

ŏ : to/the moderate, to obligate, to promulgate, to dominate, to nominate, to denominate, to inoculate, to operate, (but: to prōcreate), commodity, curiosity, personify, modify, popular, economics, logic, conic,(pŏlitics, chŏleric), carotid, solid, vomit, deposit, abolish, astonish, demolish, vocative, nominative, inocuous,

---

(1) The ending -ative is pronounced [ətiv] if immediately preceded by the stress (affirmative, ablative, etc.); otherwise, it is pronounced BrEng [ətiv/eitiv], AmEng [eitiv]. In the following words, however, [ətiv] is the only alternative, at least in BrEng: imáginative, nóminative, ŏperative, fĕderative, spĕculative

ŏ : covenant, prominence, opulent, monastery, promontory, locutory, consolatory[1], colonize, monument, obstinable, abominable; apocalypse, apocope, hypocrisy, progeny, anthropology, cosmographer, cosmopolitan, democracy, ideology, geography, monocarp, monocracy, oligarch, orthodoxy, orthography, photographer, poligon, protocol, radiology, etc.

3.3.22 Stressed on the first syllable of polysyllables[2]

The stress of this type of words is in accordance with rule three, already known. Here are some examples:

ă : cabinet, gratitude, agony, tragedy, character, lavender, family, sacrilege, satellite, parachut, parachutist, caricature, caricaturist, amulet, labyrinth.

ĕ : skeleton, melody, ebony, deputy, venison, medicine, precipice, residue, heritage, genuine, elephant, etc.

ĭ : vinegar, liberty, citizen, minimum, literature, privilege, filibuster, filature, etc.

ŭ : comedy, property, policy, solitude, prodigy, orison (but: colonel [ˈkəːnəl]), etc.

Note

Exceptions to this stress-pattern are:
horīzon, enăm̆el, Octōber, elĕv̆en, etc.

3.3.23 Followed by some endings

It is hard to know if the stressed vowel of two-syllable words (in free syllables) is long or short. Nonetheless, the following endings usually make it short: -ace, -age, -ice, -ise, -ine, -et, -ot, -ut. Here are some examples:

ă : palace, damage, adage, ravage, malice, anise, famine, planet, valet, fagot, gamut, amine, etc.

ĕ : menace, preface, crevice, premise, tenet, etc.

ĭ : image, visage, spinet, trivet, bigot, gigot, etc.

ŭ : solace, homage, novice, promise, comet, etc.

Exceptions: pīlot, nōtice (<note), [ʌ] covet, etc.

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(1) The ending -atory is pronounced BrEng [ət(ə)ri], AmEng [ətɔri]: explanatory, ambulatory, etc.

(2) But separable passive suffixes keep the vowel quality of the deriving word: fātal> fātal+ism, etc.

4. THE SOUNDS OF STRESSED VOWELS, CONTROLLED BY R

4.1 The influence of r on stressed vowels

The consonant r, of a vowellike character in the English language, affects the sound of a preceding stressed vowel. Three cases are to be considered:

1. Stressed vowels checked by r (or: r+consonant)

cart	herb=	circus =	fur	sort	
[a:]		[ɵ:]		[ɔ:]	

2. Stressed vowels followed by re:

care	here	hire	fore	cure	
[e]	[i]	[ai]	[ɔ:]	[ju]	+ [ɵ]

3. Stressed vowels followed by r(r)+vowel:

carrot	merry	mirror	lorry	curry/	fury
carat	merit	spirit	gory		
[æ]	[e]	[i]	[ɔ]	[ʌ]	[ju]

Note: Final r is usually silent in BrEng unless a following syllable or a following word starts by a vowel

4.1.1 Stressed vowels checked by r (or -r+consonant)

ar : bar, car, cart, far, jar, scar, star, start, arch, arm, art, bark, card, carve, charge, farm, hard, harm, large, park, dark, smart, yard, arbor, army, barber, carbon, carpet, charter, garbage, market, garter, party, scarlet, sparkle, artist, article , artichoke, to depart, department, ardent, cardinal, garlic, varnish, barbarous, carburize, cartulary, tarry < tar, starry < star, etc.

Note

A preceding [w] modifies the sound in [ɔ:]: war, ward, warn, warm, warp, wart, wharf, quart, quarter, quartz, dwarf, warble, etc.

er
ir
ur : berth, nerve, verb, verse, the ferment, convergent, emergency, impervious, nervous, perjury, percolate,

êr : impersonate, determine, determinate, pertinent, uni-
îr versal, conservative, superlative, determinative ;
ûr fir, sir, stir, bird, birth, skirt, shirt, girl , third, dirty, thirsty, girdle, virgin, virtue, to affirm, affirmative, circular, circulative, circulatory, confirmatory; cur, fur, spur, burn, curb, burst, curse, turkey, furniture, to concur, to incur, diuturnal, nocturnal, purgatory, etc.

Exceptions

[a:] sergeant; clerk, Derby (but AmEng [ɵ:])

ôr : born, corn, force, fork, form, horn, horse, sword, pork, sort, torch, scorn, corner, former, fortune, forty, gorgeous, orchard, organ, porter, enormous, amorphous, absorbent, to abort, abortive, to export Portugal, uniformity, ordinance, absorbent, ordinary, reformative, reformatory, etc.

Note

A preceding [w] modifies the sound in [ɵ:]: word, work, world, worm, worse, worst, worthy, worship,etc.

4.1.2 Stressed vowels followed by -re

āre: bare, care, dare, fare, flare, glare, hare, mare , pare, rare, share, snare, spare, ware, square,stare, aware, declare > declarative, declaratory, etc.

Exception: [a:] are

ēre: ere, mere, here, sphere, to adhere>adher+ent, to cohere>coher+ent, to inhere > inher+ent, interfere > interfer+ence, sincere>sincerity, etc.

Exceptions

[eɵ] there, where

[ɵ:] were

īre: dire, fire, hire, ire, Ire(land), Irish, tire, wire, lyre, squire, to acquire, to inquire>inquiry, to admire, to desire>desir+ous, desir+able, etc.

ōre: bore, chore, fore, sore, gore, more, ore, pore, score snore, sore, shore,swore, store, wore, before, etc.

ūre: cure, pure, sure, to endure, to insure insur+ance,etc.

Note: The element [j] of [ju] is lost after sh, ch j,r; or l preceded by a consonant: sure, etc. In AmEng it is also lost after dental or alveolar consonants: (th,d,t,n,s,z,l): lure, etc.

4.1.3 Stressed vowels followed by r(r)+vowel

ă : arid, arrow, baron, barracks, barrel, barren, carat, carrot, caravan, caramel, carol, carry, character , charitable, garrison, harass, harry, larynx, narrow, parody, parrot, parry, to tarry, sparrow, barbaric , charity, clarity, clarify, parish, arrogant, etc.

Notes

i. In some words a is pronounced [eə]:vary, wary, parent, etc.

ii. A preceding [w] makes a (+rr+vowel) [ɔ]: warrant, quarrel, quarry, warrior, etc.

iii. a+r followed by i+vowel is usually [eə]: various, variant, area (but: lariat,clarion),etc.

ĕ : berry, cherry, sherry, sheriff, error, errant, ferret, ferry, herald, heresy, heritage, heron, herring, heroin [or [hi-]), heroine, heroism, gerund, merry, sterile, peril, terrace, terror. terrier, very, clerical, cherish, terrible, terrify, verity, verify, merit, perilous, territory, etc.

Notes

i. If followed by i+vowel, it is pronounced [iə]: serious, serial, cereal, material, period, imperial, mysterious, etc.

ii. The endings -a, -al, -ent, -o, -or, -ous, -y, -um (see 3.2.4), of two-syllable words, cause e to be pronounced [iə]: serum, zero, hero,etc.

ĭ : mirror, syrup, miracle, myriad, delirium, lyric, irrigate, irritate, irritable, dirigible, empiric, spirit, irritant; squirrel (but [ə:] in AmEng), etc.

Note

The endings -on, al, -is, and some others (see 3.2.4) cause i to be pronounced [ai]: iron, iris, spiral, etc.

ŏ : tory, gory, chorus, forage, lorry, sorry, sorrow, tomorrow, orizon, coral, moral, floral, inmoral , historical, horrible, torrefy, coronary, corollary, laboratory (or: lăboratory), etc.

Exceptions: [ʌ]thorough, borough (but [ə:] in AmEng

Note

If followed by i+vowel, it is pronounced [ɔ:] (or [ou] in AmEng): glorious, victorious, etc.

u : a. Followed by r+vowel, it is pronounced [ju]:
during, fury, urine, curate, curious, curative
Exceptions: [e] bury, burial

Note
The element [j] of [ju] is lost after sh, ch, j, r; or l preceded by a consonant: juror, jury, rural, plural, etc.

b. Followed by rr+vowel, it is pronounced [ʌ] (but [ɵ:] in AmEng):
burrow, currant, current, currency, furrow, hurry, hurricane, turret, etc.

5. STRESSED VOWEL-CLUSTERS

5.1 Classes of vowel-clusters

A vowel-cluster is a group of two vowels to be pronounced either as two syllables (la-ity ['lei/ə/ti]), or as one (daisy ['dei/zi]). There are clues to find out whether a cluster belongs to one class or the other.

5.2 Vowel-clusters pronounced as two syllables

The stress may fall on the first or on the second syllable of the cluster:

5.2.1 The first vowel of the cluster is stressed

a. The cluster is formed when the first vowel (stressed according to any of the rules already known) is followed by the unstressed vowel of an active, ambivalent, or passive suffix.

The stressed vowel is long, whereas the unstressed one is pronounced [ə] or [i]. Here are some examples:

ā : prosa-ic, archa-ic, la-ity, gai-ety, defray+al, pray+er "one who prays" (but: pray+er ['preə] "a request to God")

ē : de-ity, corpore-ity, re-al, veh-icle (and: vehe-ment)

ī : soci-ety, vari-ety, pi-ety, bri-ary, bri-ery, di-al , di-ary, gi-ant, defi+ant, appli+ant, appli+able, science, cli-ent, viol-ent, viol-ate, tri+al, fri+able, fli+er, li+er, li+ar, pli+ers, qui-et, di-et; and obviously: măgnifī+er, mŏdifī+er, etc.

ō : sto-ic, hero-ic, go+ing, [u:] do+ing, etc.

ū : annu-ity, continu-ity, congru-ity, acu-ity, du-al,etc.

b. Independent of their formation, the following clusters are always pronounced as two syllables:

āo : chaos, aorist, kaolin, etc.

ēo : neon, peon, peony, neo-lith, leotard, etc.
Exceptions (as one syllable): pēople, lĕopard, jĕopardy, jĕopardize.

īa : bias, diad, diagram, dialect, cȳan-ōsis, etc.

īi : nihil+ism, nihil+ist (but [i:-i] ski-ing)

īo : lion, riot, prior, ion, violet, etc.

ōe : poem, poet, poetry, etc. (But not in a final position: tōe, hōe, etc.)

ūe : duel, cruel, etc. (But not in a final position: clūe, dūe, etc.)

ūi : suicide, ruin, etc.

Note

The i of the cluster ui is silent in: bruise, cruise, juice, nuisance, suit, suitor, suitable; the u of the same cluster is silent in: build, guild, guilt, buy, guy; ui sounds [wi:] in suite.

5.2.2 The second vowel of the cluster is stressed

Clusters of this kind are not usual. They are formed when the second vowel (stressed by the influence of an active suffix or a learned word) is preceded by an unstressed vowel, which is long, the stressed one being short:

chāŏt-ic, prīŏr-ity, tūĭt-ion, cōăgul-ate, gēŏgraphy, dīămeter, etc.

5.3 Vowel-clusters pronounced as one syllable

They can be recognized because neither vowel belongs to a suffix (the cases in 5.2.1 b excluded)

Some clusters represent one value; others may have more than one:

5.3.1 Clusters representing one value

ai (ay), ee, oa, eu (ew), ie, oi (oy), au (aw)

Here are some examples for practice:

āi : aid, ail, ailment, aim, bail, bait, braid, bray, brain, chain, claim, clay, day, daisy, faith, grain, jail(=gaol), lain, lay, maid, maiden, main, pay, paint, painter, plait, straight, train, trainer, maize, tray, waist, wait, today, to attain, etc.
Exceptions: plăid, aīsle; [i:] quay, [e] said, says, [a:'i:] naive.

ēe : bee, knee, tree, three, beech, beef, been, beet, bleed, cheese, eel, feeble, fleece, Greek, teeth, peevish, indeed, etc.
Exceptions: [i] breeches, Greenwich; and threepence (or [ʌ])

ōa : bloat, boast, broach, coach, coat, float, foam, gloat, goal, loaf, oak, road, roast, afloat, to reproach, etc.
Exceptions: [ɔ:]broad, abroad

eū : deuce, neuter, neutral, euphony, eulogy, feud, blew, brew, chew, dew, ewe, few, flew, drew, threw, grew, jew, new, knew, pew, shrewd, stew, view, beauty, queue, etc.

iē : niece, piece, brief, chief, field, fief, grief, grieve, lief, liege, lien, mien, priest, shield, shriek, siege, thief, yield, to achieve, to believe, belief, etc.
Exceptions: friĕnd, sĭeve (For i-e in, say, piety, sci-ence, see 5.2.1 a)

oi : boil, broil, boy, choice, coin, foil, groin, hoist, join, joy, moist, noise, oil, point, quoin, spoil, voice, toy, avoid, coinage, loyal, joyful, moisten noiseless, toilet, oyster, to exploit, to subjoin.

au : sauce, saucer, sausage, audible, aught, audit, audience, auction, faucet, laundress, cause, vault, naughty, nausea, slaughter, taught, caught, awe, awl, awn, brawn, caw, claw, crawl, dawn, raw, saw, draw, scrawl, spawn, straw, thaw, yawl, yawn, awful awkward, scrawny, etc.
Exceptions
ă : aunt, draught, laugh (but ă in AmEng)
ā : gauge
ō : beau, gauche, mauve
ŏ : because
ū : beauty, beautiful

5.3.2 Clusters representing mor than one value

ea ei (ey) oo ou ow

ĕa : before -d, -th, -ant, -en, -er, -ous, -ure:

bread, dead, lead "metal", meadow, spread, tread death, feather, heather, leather, breath, weather, health, stealth, wealth, pleasant, peasant, pheasant, heaven, leaven, jealous, zealous, measure, pleasure, treasure, etc.

Exceptions: to rēad, to lēad, plēad, bēad, hēathen, wrēath, bequēath, hēath, to brēathe

ēa : Elsewhere:

beam, gleam, clean, mean, heal, reveal, steal, meal, peal, seal, veal, zeal, teach, cease, please, feasible beaver, weave, reason, league, bleach, beak, weak, heap, reap, beast, yeast, treat, leave, to appeal, etc.

Exceptions: clĕanly, clĕanse, dĕaf, hĕavy, endĕavour, trĕachery, wĕapon, brĕast, swĕat, thrĕat; greāt, steāk, breāk (but: brĕakfast)

Note

Observe the vowel-alternation in: to dēal/dĕalt, to drēam/drĕamt, to lēan/lĕant, to mēan/mĕant, to lēap/lĕapt, to rēad / he rĕad.

ēi: After c:

ceiling, to receive, receipt, receit, to conceive, conceipt, to deceive; also en key, seize.

[ei] Elsewhere:

deign, feign, freight, beige, heinous, rein, prey, neigh, neighbour, sleigh, they, weigh, weight, veil, vein, eight, to obey, to convey, etc.

Exceptions: hēight, ēye, nēither (or nēither in AmEng), slēight, hĕifer, lĕisure (but lēisure in AmEng)

ŏŏ: Before k:

book, brook, cook, hook, look, nook, rook, shook, stook, took, betook

ōo: Elsewhere:

boo, boom, booth, booze, boot, bloom, brood, choose, cool, fool, goose, groom, food, hoof, moon, noon, pool, proof, room, spoon, sppol, stoop, soon, etc.

Exceptions: ŏŏ: good, hood, wood, stood, foot, soot, wool, gooseberry; ōo: brooch, [ʌ] flood, blood.

ier [iə]: weir, weird

[eə]: heir, their

ear [iə]: At the end of a word, or before a vowel:
clear, ear, shear, tear "drop", weary, year, lear, near, rear, smear, spear, dear, shear, fear, gear, hear, arrear, dreary, etc.
Exceptions: [eə]: to tear, bear, pear, swear, wear

[ə:]: Before a consonant:

earl, early, pearl, search, earth, earn, heard, learn, yearn, earnest, etc.
Exceptions
[iə]: beard
[a:]: heart, hearth, hearken

oar [ɔ:] oar, boar, coarse, hoarse, hoary, soar, board aboard, etc.

oor [ɔ:] floor, door

[uə] poor, moor, boor

our [auə] our, hour, flour, sour, scour

[uə] tour, tourist, tourism, contour, tournament

[ɔ:] your, four, court, course, pour, source, mourn

[ə:] journal, journey, adjourn, courtesy; tournament (in AmEng)

[ʌ] courage, flourish, nourish

6. UNSTRESSED VOWELS, IN THEIR CONTEXT

It must be kept in mind that i (except for what is said in 6.1 b) is pronounced ĭ; u (except for what is said in 6.1 b) is pronounced [ju] in free syllables; e is usually ĭ if in the first syllable of a word; otherwise, unstressed vowels are pronounced as follows

6.1 Unstressed vowels pronounced long

a. Before a stressed vowel (See 5.2.2):

chāŏtic, gēŏgraphy, prīŏrity, cōăgulate, tūĭtion, etc.

Note

However, i is short in a non-initial syllable: joviăl ity, superĭŏrity, etc.

b. If they belong to the ending -vowel+consonant+ -e of polysyllable words (except the endings -ive, -ace, -age):

(Besides -ate as a verbal suffix, and -ize), -ete: obsolete; of those in -ite, only: erudite, appetite, dynamite, parasite, satellite, recondite, aconite; -ote: anecdote, etc.; -ute: execute, constitute, etc.; -ede: centipede, etc.; -ide: homicide, matricide, etc.; -ene: gasolene, etc.; -ile: infantile, reconcile, etc.; -ode: episode, etc.; -ole: girandole; etc.; -ude: attitude, vicissitude, etc.; -ine: porcupine, serpentine, etc.

Notes

i. In fact, such endings are usually active suffixes, the main stress being two syllables before them, except: to contrĭbute, to distrĭbute, to attrĭbute (but: the ăttribute), to exămine, to imăgine, clandĕstine, etc.

ii. The ending -ile in two-syllable words is pronounced -ĭle in AmEng: missile, virile, hostile fertile, agile, fragile, etc.

iii. The u of the ending -ure (at one time pronounced [juə]) palatalized a preceding d or t, the result being [dʒə] or [tʃə], respectively: procedure, picture, literature, etc.

c. Final o(w) is also long:

piano, potato, also, window, arrow, etc.

6.2 Unstressed vowels pronounced short

They are short if checked by two different consonants, in the pre-stressed position:

actĭvity, mentălity, vulgărity, pulsātion, etc.

Exceptions: The vowels of the prefixes ab-, ad-, con- en-, ob-, sub-, are pronounced [ə]: confīde, admŏnish, etc.

6.3 Unstressed vowels pronounced "schwa", that is, [ə]

Except for the cases stated above, unstressed vowels are reduced to [ə]:

agō, sōfa, cănc*e*r, chā*o*s, cămpus, sĕv*e*r*a*l, etc.

Notes

i. The following vowels are usually pronounced ĭ: the -e of the grammatical suffixes -es, -ed: churches, counted, etc.; the vowels of -age, -ange, -ate (nominal): garage, orange, senate; the vowels of some individual words: spinach, pidgeon, lettuce, minute, women, etc.

ii. The vowel o in: obey, November, phonetics, protest, and few more, is pronounced either ō or [ə]

iii. The vowels of some words are usually elided: ev(e)ning, int(e)rest, sov(e)reign, bus(i)ness, rest(au)rant, univers(i)ty; also the vowels followed by l, m, n: apple ['æpl], little ['litl] bos(o)m, list(e)n, sudd(e)n, less(o)n, etc.; also the vowels of the suffixes -ary, -ery, -ory, if the consonant cluster formed as a consequence of this exists in other words (but not in AmEng): territ(o)ry, rect(o)ry, mist(e)ry, and : ev(e)ry, etc. (but: ordinary, compulsory, etc.)

iv. Final -e is obviously silent, except in nicety, Eyre, and in some learned words: [i] simile, apostrophe, syncope, hyperbole, recipe, etc.

6.4 Unstressed vowels in connected speech

Articles, one-syllable conjunctions, prepositions (except the particles in phrasal verbs: to bring out), and auxiliary verbs (except in a final position, and optionally combined with n't) are unstressed in connected speech and their vowels are reduced to [ə]: a, an, and, but, as, than, that (conjunction and relative pronoun), at, for, of, from, can, must, should, etc.

Notes

i. Be and been are pronounced [bi] [bin] in an unstressed position

ii. Auxiliaries introducing a question may have a secondary stress

iii. The is pronounced [ðɪ] before a vowel, [ðə] before a consonant: the apple, the book

iv. Do and to are pronounced [du, tu] before a vowel or w; [də, tə] elsewhere: to act, to win, to go, etc.

v. In an absolute initial position, conjunctions are usually stressed.

Appendix I

SOME NOTES ON ENGLISH CONSONANTS

1. Doubling of consonants

Doubling of consonants in English serves various purposes, one of them being to indicate that a preceding vowel (when stressed) is short: stopping, cabbage, attitude, etc.

Double consonants are pronounced as single ones, except nn in un+n (unnatural, unknown), ll in individual words (cooll-y, sole+ly), and cc (before e, i) pronounced [ks] (accent, accident)

The following clusters represent a single consonant: tch=ch, dge= j; cc (before a consonant, or a, o, u), ck, cq= k

2. The English consonants in their context

Consonant sounds (strictly speaking, phonemes) can be (a) independent of their context;(b) dependent on it[1]:

a. The sound of consonants, independent of context

Each of the following consonants represents just one sound: p b m f v t d n l r z k h sh y j w, whose phonetic symbols are those of the alphabet, except sh [ʃ], y [j], j [dʒ]

Notes

i. For the palatalization of [t,d,z,s] see pg. 52

ii. f and ph=f are pronounced [v] only in Stephen, of; nephew (not in AmEng)

iii. Final -r is silent in some varieties of BrEng , unless a following word begins by a vowel.

b. The sound of consonants, dependent on context

th [ð] in particles, pronouns, verbs in -the, and usually between vowels: the, with, this, other, to clothe, southern, etc.

[θ] elsewhere: tooth, thanks, south, thick, etc.

c [s] before e, i, ae: cent, price, Caesar, etc.
Exceptions: [k] soccer, sceptic, Celtic

[k] elsewhere: crab, picnic, coat, etc.

---

(1) They may have the sounds of the languages of origin: [ʃ] machine, chemise, chamois; [tʃ] cello, concerto; [k] chaos, chemistry, etc.

g [dʒ] before e, i : gin, gem, general, etc.; but not in some words of Saxon origin: get, give, etc.

[g] elsewhere: grand, got, dog, etc.

s [z] . in the grammatical suffixes -es; -s (preceded by a voiced sound): boxes, bags, he loves, he is, he has, he was, etc.
. -s of possessive pronouns: his, hers, etc.
. after prefixes ending in a vowel (and trans-): re-sist, pre-serve, de-serve, trans-act, etc.
. in -se as a verb ending: to house, to close, to advise, etc.
. usually in the middle of a word, before and after voiced consonants: cosmetic, pansy, etc.

[s] . at the beginning of a word: sip, soap, etc.
. if doubled (except: scissors, dessert, dissolve, possess [z]): ass, missile, etc.
. in the cluster sc+ e/i : scent, science, etc.
. in individual words: yes, us, crisis, this, thus, thesis, etc.

x [ks] after the stress: éxecute, óxen, éxit, etc.

[gz] before the stress: exíst, exhíbit, exám, etc.

ng [ŋ] . in final position: sing, hang, long, etc.
. followed by -ish, -ing; -er (added to a verb): longish, youngish, singing, singer.

[ŋg] . followed by u, -er(comparative), -est: anguish, linguistics, younger, youngest, etc.
. in other cases not stated above: finger, anger, etc. Exceptions: [ndʒ] danger, hinge, sponge, lounge, revenge, etc.

qu [k] Usually in -que (but not in -quest): cheque, conquer, etc.

[kw] elsewhere: equal, conquest, quit, liquid, etc.

ch [k] in: ache, school

[dʒ] in spinach, and words in -wich= Greenwich

[ʧ] elsewhere: chin, church, catch , chat, etc.

3. Silent consonants

b : in -mb, -bt and derivatives: bomb, bomber, climb climber, plumber, debt, subtle, doubt, etc.

c : in: indict, victuals, Connecticut

d : in: handsome, Wednesday, handkerchief

g : in: gnat, gnome, gnaw, arraign, assign, campaign, foreign, and derivatives. Also in benign, malign, oppugn, reign, sign, sovereign, but not in their derivatives: malignant, signature, etc.

h : in heir, honest, honour, hour, annihilate, nihilism, nihilist, shepherd, prohibition, silhouette, vehement, vehicle, exhaust, exhibit, exhort; herb (in AmEng). Also in the clusters kh, rh and initial gh: khaki, rhythm, ghost, gherkin, ghetto, etc. In which, what, why, where, when, w follows h in pronunciation but h may be silent (mainly in BrEng)

k : in kn- : know, knit, kneel, etc.

l : in -alk, -alm, -alf, -olk, -ould: talk, walk, chalk, calm, palm, half, calf, folk, could, would,should,etc.

n : in the cluster -mn (but not in derivatives): autumn, column, etc.; but autumnal, etc.

p : in the clusters pn, ps, pt of some words: pneumonia, corps, receipt, etc. Also in: cupboard, coup

s : in aisle, isle, island, viscount, apropos, chamois, debris, Illinois, Arkansas

t : in castle, chestnut, christen, Christmas, haste , listen, moisten, nestling, thistle, postpone, wrestle, bouquet, chalet, hautboy, often, soften, mortgage,etc.

w : in wr- : write; in: who, whose, whole, answer, sword, two, whooping cough, housewife "case for needles"

ch: in drachm, yatch

gh: in final position, except in: enough, cough, rough, tough, laugh, draught, trough, (pronounced [f])

ph: in phthisis

th: in asthma, isthmus

4. Palatalization

a. The unstressed i of the suffix i+vowel, which is a semi-consonant, usually palatalizes the alveolar sounds [t, d, s, z] and merges in them: conscious > conʃous [kɔnʃəs]
Palatalization results in the following sounds:

[t, s] > [ʃ] : nation ['neiʃən]
conscious ['kɔnʃəs]
ocean ['ouʃən]
Exceptions: question ['kwes tʃ ən], combustion [kəm 'bʌs tʃ ən], righteous ['rai tʃ əs]

[d] > [ʒ]: soldier ['sɔl ʒə]

[z] > [ʒ] : vision ['vi ʒən], Asia ['ei ʒə]

Note

If the suffix is in a stressed position as a re - sult of being followed by another suffix, there is no palatalization; or, if there is, i does not merge in the consonant:
conscientious [kɔn 'sienʃəs] or [kɔn 'ʃiens ʃəs]

b. Similar results are produced by the semiconsonant [j] of u [ju] in an unstressed syllable (except for t, which becomes [tʃ] : nature ['nei tʃ ə]):

[s] > [ʃ] : sexual ['sek ʃuəl]

[d] > [ʒ] : procedure [prə 'si: ʒə]

[z] > [ʒ] : pleasure ['ple ʒə]

Note

Exceptionally, the stressed u in: sugar and sure (and derivatives) has produced [ʃ]: ['ʃu gə], ['ʃuə]

Appendix II

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES ON WORD-STRESS

1. Stress-system in Old English

In the early history of Teutonic languages, from which Old English procedes, there were nouns with or without prefixes, and verbs without them. Both word-classes were stressed on the first syllable. At a later stage, verbs with prefixes were formed, which took the stress on the stem.

This simple stress-system was inherited by Old English, and has been kept in the native vocabulary to the present day:

the wíndow, the háppiness, to fóllow
the ín-come, but: to in-flów, etc.

2. The stress of French (and Latin) dysyllables in English

The stress-system stated above is to a great extent responsible for the stress of Norman-French dysyllables:

a. Two-syllable nouns (and verbs with no prefix), which originally had the stress on the last syllable, shifted it to the first. The fact was perhaps supported by (a) rhythm in verse (Eng. cosýn, but: cósyn mýne); (b) some similar endings in both languages; (c) the stress of Latin words:

OFr.	senát	> Eng.	sénate
	prológ	>	prólogue
	puníss-	>	to púnish
	solíde, or		sólid
Lat.	sólidum	>	

Note: Latin nouns borrowed mainly during and after the Renaissance period usually kept the stress unshifted: Lat. acútum > Eng. acúte, etc. (See 1.3)

b. Two-syllable verbs with prefixes kept the stress on the stem, in accordance with the Old English principle. The fact was perhaps supported by similar prefixes both in French (or Latin) and Old English:

OFr.	debátre	> Eng.	to debáte
Lat.	insíst(ere)	>	to insíst

Note: Except for verbs ending in any of the so called active suffixes, most three-syllable verbs with prefixes are stressed on the stem (to devélop, to detérmine, etc.) as in the case of two-syllable verbs.

3. The stress of French (and Latin) polysyllables in English

In passing into English, French (and Latin) words with more than one syllable before the stress developed a rhythmical secondary stress two syllables from the main one, which in course of time became primary (Fr. animál > Eng. ànimál > ánimal) because, says Jespersen, "the ending was felt as the least important part of the word".

From a practical point of view, the endings underlined in the following examples (together with some others of high occurrence) have been referred to as active suffixes in the course of the text:

Fr. animál	> Eng. ánimal	Lat. particulárem	> Eng.	partícular
solidité	> solídity	irritábilem	>	írritable
elegánt	> élegant	indicátum	>	índicate
Lat. monastérium	> mónastery	detriméntum	>	détriment[1]
territórium	> térritory	pacíficum	>	pacífic[2]
admiratiónem	> admirátion	Fr. strategíe	>	strátegy[3]

4. Analogic influence on the stress of English polysyllables

The stress of some polysyllables, however, is that of their English deriving words. For example, Eng. allíance < to allý + -ance, since Fr. alliánce would have yielded Eng. *álliance. In such cases the suffixes added are referred to as passive or ambivalent as passive in the course of the text:

Eng. appróval	< to appróve + -al	Eng. génerative	< génerate + -ive
cohérent	< to cohére + -ent	indícative	< índicate + -ive
hónourable	< the hónour + -able	but < Lat.	indicatívum[4]

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(1) Sometimes it is difficult to know whether an English word comes from Lat. or Fr., which anyhow may be irrelevant as regards the stress: Fr. detrimént, or Lat. detriméntum > Eng. détriment; etc.

(2) With no stress shifting, as most words in -ic were taken directly from Lat.

(3) Suffixes of low occurrence (vg. strátegy) have been disregarded, as the stress of nouns with them is usually on the first syllable, as in the case of two-syllable nouns

(4) From a practical point of view, the stress of a few words presented in the text (regular as regards its origin: indícative < Lat. indicatívum) has been considered irregular as if it were that of a supposedly deriving word (indícative < índicate)

Appendix III

THE PRONUNCIATION OF RECENT LOAN WORDS

The main stock of the English vocabulary basically comes from three sources: Anglo-Saxon, brought into Great Britain from the Continent in the 5th century; Norman-French, introduced with the Norman Conquest in the 11th century; and, to a lesser degree, Latin, brought in at different periods, mainly by the introduction of Christianity, and during and after the Renaissance.

As the main phonetic changes which occurred in the English language were somehow consolidated by the beginning of the 16th century, it is only natural that words borrowed from then onwards - the so-called recent loan-words, partially (seldom totally) reflect the habits of the language of origin both in stress and, less frequently, in sound.

Various are the sources that add to the English word-stock, the main being French, Spanish and Italian. In some cases AmEng differs from BrEng as regards the French stress, the former being perhaps more conservative than the latter. Moreover, the AmEng pronunciation of some of those words has a secondary stress two syllables before (or after[1]) the primary. Nonetheless, it has been left unmarked in the examples that follow, the phonetic transcription of which is that of the IPA in its broad form:

a. French loan-words[2]

	BrEng		AmEng
cabaret	[ˈkæ bə rei]	or	[kæ bə ˈrei]
beret	[ˈbe rei]	or	[bə ˈrei]
ballet	[ˈbæ lei]	or	[bæ ˈlei]
cadet	[kə ˈdet]	=	
chalet	[ˈʃæ lei]		[ʃæ ˈlei]

(1) As a reminder of the French primary stress: étiquètte

(2) Most words ending in -ee, -eer, -ier, -esce, -ese, -esque, -ique, -ette, -oon, -oo, -ade and few others have the stress on the last syllable

	BrEng	AmEng
sachet	[ˈsæ ʃei]	[sᵊ ˈ ʃei]
minuet	[minju: ˈet]	=
toilet	[ˈtɔi lit]	[ˈtɔi let/ twa: ˈlet]
buffet	[ˈbʌfit]	[bᵊ ˈfei/ bu ˈfei]
bouquet	[bu ˈkei]	or [bou ˈkei]
corvette	[kɔ: ˈvet]	[kɔːr ˈvet]
etiquette	[eti ˈket]	[ˈe ti ket/ é tikᵊt]
serviette	[sᵊ: vi ˈet]	[sᵊːr vi ˈet]
roulette	[ru: ˈlet]	=
omelette	[ˈɔm(ɛ)lit]	or [ˈɔmᵊlet]
cigarette	[sigᵊ ˈret]	or [ˈsi gᵊret]
dantesque	[dæn ˈtesk]	=
grotesque	[grᵊ ˈtesk]	[grou ˈtesk]
antique	[æn ˈti:k]	=
unique	[ju: ˈni:k]	=
parade	[pᵊ ˈreid]	=
lemonade	[lemᵊ ˈneid]	=
orangeade	[ɔrin ˈdʒeid]	=
barricade	[bæri ˈkeid]	=
decade	[ˈdekᵊd]	[ˈdekeid/ de ˈkeid]
facade	[fᵊ ˈsa:d]	=
cartoon	[ka: ˈtu:n]	[ka:r ˈtu:n]
balloon	[bᵊ ˈlu:n]	=
saloon	[sᵊ ˈlu:n]	=
magazine	[mægᵊ ˈzi:n]	or [ˈmæ gᵊzi:n]
routine	[ru: ˈti:n]	=
machine	[mᵊ ˈʃi:n]	=
marine	[mᵊ ˈri:n]	=
referee	[refᵊ ˈri:]	=
refugee	[refju: ˈdʒi:]	=
committee	[kᵊ ˈmiti]	=
fiancé(e)	[fi: ˈa:n sei]	or [fi: a:n ˈsei]
attaché	[ᵊ ˈtæ ʃei]	or [ætᵊ ˈ ei]
lingerie	[læn$_3$ᵊ ˈri:]	[ˈla:n$_3$ᵊri:]
chemise	[ʃi ˈmi:z]	=
naïve	[na: ˈi:v]	=
café	[ˈkæ fei]	[kᵊ ˈfei]
coupé	[ˈku: pei]	[ku: ˈpei]
canteen	[kæn ˈti:n]	=
velveteen	[velvi ˈti:n]	=

	BrEng	AmEng
career	[kə ˈriə]	[kə ˈriər]
brassiere	[ˈbræ sjeə]	[brə ˈzjər]
rouge	[ˈru:ʒ]	=
mirage	[mi ˈra:ʒ]	=
massage	[mæ ˈsa:ʒ]	[mə ˈsa:ʒ]
garage	[ˈgæ ridʒ/ gə ˈra:ʒ]	=
collage	[ˈkɔla:ʒ]	[kə ˈla:ʒ]
moustache	[məs ˈta:ʃ]	or [ˈmus tæʃ]
boudoir	[ˈbu: dwa:]	[ˈbu: dwa:r/ bu: ˈdwa:r]
abbatoir	[æ ˈba: twa:]	[æ bə ˈtwa:r/ ˈæ bətwa:r]
choir	[ˈkwaiə]	[ˈkwaiər]
boulevard	[ˈbu: lva:]	[ˈbuləva:rd]
champagne	[ʃæm ˈpein]	=
Chinese	[tʃ ai ˈni:z]	=
Japanese	[dʒæpə ˈni:z]	=
Portuguese	[pɔ:tju:ˈgi:z]	[ˈpɔ:r t əgi:z]
police	[pə ˈli:s]	=
hotel	[(h)ou ˈtel]	=
canal	[kə ˈnæl]	=
lapel	[lə ˈpel]	=
catarrh	[kə ˈta:]	[kə ˈta:r]
plateau	[plə ˈtou]	[plæ ˈtou]
bureau	[bju: ˈrǫu/ ˈbjurou]	[ˈbju rou]
tableau	[ˈtæ blou]	or [tæ ˈblou]
liqueur	[li ˈkə:]	[li ˈkə=r]
brochure	[ˈbrɔʃuə]	[brou ˈʃuər/ -ʃjuər]
souvenir	[ˈsu: vəniə]	or [su: və ˈniər]
précis	[ˈprei si:]	or [prei ˈsi:]
debut	[ˈdei bu]	[ˈdei bju:/ di ˈbju:]
débris	[ˈde brei]	[də ˈbri:/ ˈdei bri:]
chamois	[ˈʃæ mwa:] "animal" [ˈʃæ mi] "leather"	[ˈʃæ mi]

b. Spanish loan words

adobe	[ə ˈdou bi]	=
armada	[a: ˈmei də]	or [ar ˈma: də]
banana	[bə ˈna: nə]	[bə ˈnæ nə]
bolero	[bə ˈlæ rou]	[bou ˈleə rou]
cafeteria	[kæfi ˈtiəriə]	=

	BrEng	AmEng
canary	[kə ˈneə ri]	=
cigar	[si ˈga:]	[si ˈga:r]
corral	[kə ˈræl]	=
fiesta	[fi: ˈesta:]	[fi ˈes tə]
guerrilla	[gə ˈri lə]	=
maize	[ˈmeiz]	=
matador	[ˈmæ tə dɔ:]	[ˈmæ tə dɔ:r]
mosquito	[məs ˈki: tou]	=
negro	[ˈni: grou]	=
patio	[ˈpa: tiou]	=
pimento	[pi ˈmen tou]	=
potato	[pə ˈtei tou]	=
sierra	[si ˈerə]	=
siesta	[si ˈes tə]	=
sombrero	[sɔm ˈbre rou]	=
tobacco	[tə ˈbæ kou]	=
tomato	[tə ˈma: tou]	[tə ˈmei tou]
vanilla	[və ˈni lə]	=

c. Italian loan-words

ballerina	[bæ lə ˈri: na:]	=
bravo	[ˈbra: vou]	or [ˈbrei vou]
bravura	[brə ˈvu rə]	[brə ˈvju rə]
cello	[ˈtʃ e lou]	=
fascist	[ˈfæ sist/ -ʃist]	[ˈfæ ʃist]
fresco	[ˈfres kou]	=
gondola	[ˈgɔn də lə]	=
macaroni	[mæ kə ˈrou ni]	=
madonna	[mə ˈd ɔ nə]	=
salami	[sə ˈla: mi]	=
spaghetti	[spə ˈge ti]	=
umbrella	[ʌm ˈbre lə]	=
violin	[vai ə ˈlin]	=

d. Loan-words from other sources

bungalow	[ˈbʌŋ gə lou]	=
fakir	[fə ˈkiə]	or [ˈfei kər]
harem	[ˈheə rəm]	=
khaki	[ˈka: ki]	or [ˈkæ ki]
kimono	[ki ˈmou nə]	or [kə ˈmou nə]
shampoo	[ˈʃæm ˈpu:]	=

The following books are recommended for

FURTHER READING

Friederich, W. : English Pronunciation, 2nd impression, London, 1959

Guierre, L. : Drills in English Stress-Patterns, 1st ed. London, 1970

Jespersen, O. : A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles, Parts I and VI, Reimpression, London, 1961

Jones, D. : An Outline of English Phonetics, 8th ed. New York, 1956

Thomas, Ch. K. : The Phonetics of American English, 2nd ed. New York, 1958

Wijk, A. : Rules of Pronunciation for the English Language, London, 1966

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The Concise Oxford Dictionary, 4th ed., Oxford, 1958

Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, College Ed., Cleveland and New York, 1966